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A. G. HODGES, T. J. TODD & J. W. FINNELL UNDER THE FIRM OF A. G. HODGES & CO.

A. G. HODGES & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

TERMS.

For the Convention, per copy, Three capies with the furnished for -Eight copies will be furnished for -Payment invariably in Advance.

To any person who will send us TEN SUBSCRI BERS, and reem as TWENTY BOLLARS, we will give a copy of the baily Commonwealth, grain.

PROSPECTUS FOR PLECISHING AT THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE, THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

CONVENTION OF KENTUCKY, To be held at Fraukfort, on the first Monday in October gext to adopt a New Constitution for the State.

THE following ! as are along the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, v.z. " Resolved by the Gene-al Assembly of the Common. wealth of Kentucky, That John W. Finnell and William Tanner, be and they are hereby authorized to procure the services of a corps of competent and faithful Reporters to report the Proceedings and Debates of the Convention, called to modify, amend, or re-adopt the t'onatitution of Kentucky: PROVIDED, That the contract, when made with the Reporters, shall be submitted to. and approved by the Governor of the Commonwealth." tic l'uder the se uc'ion of this authority, the services of

The Reports will be more full and accurate, it is believed, than those of any similar body, the proceedings of which now constitute part of the history of the consti tutional science of our great confederacy. For, besides having the official sanction of the Convention, and the supervision of the legislative agents named in the resolation above, they will first be published in a cheap daily edition, and if any inaccuracies should occur in this, they will be discovered and corrected before the matter of the Reports is transferred to the book form in which they are now proposed to be published

The progress of Constitutional reform in the United States is not one of the least interesting features of our national prosperity, as it shows the growth of the public mind in the appreciation of the science of government, and has kept up with the increase of population, of

dur own State Constitution, now entering on the advanced age of half a century, in the vigor of its matur. REFRIGERATORS ity, was amongst the best of its day, as the hardy and entightene? men who formed it were in advance of their

near, and to be characterised by a dignity of manner and elegance of style which will commend then to the literary laste, and general interest of all classes of our fellow citizens. But the greatest value which will attach to this proposed authentic instory of the Convention, and that which will nost commend it to the proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will nost commend it to the proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will nost commend it to the proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will nost commend it to the proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will nost commend it to the proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will nost commend it to the proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will nost commend it to the proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will nost commend it to the proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will nost commend it to the proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will nost commend it to the proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will nost commend it to the proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will nost commend it to the proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will nost commend it to the proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will nost commend it to the proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will nost commend it to the proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will nost commend it to the proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will nost commend it to the proposed authentic history of the Convention, and the carriers of all classes of our which wall they have a B atter Aar placed in them, and can be placed in any room. These Refrigerators are manufactured by J. McDos and the continuous and the carriers of the nost representation and the carriers of all cectare to them, in clear and unmistakable language, ed, are in the possession of the subscriber.

Refer to Gov. Letcher, Dr. Phythian and John Wat the principles upon which each provision stands-the son motives which governed the builders of the arch of their civil and religious liberries; in fact, the mode in which every stone of the political edibce was taid.

In 1787. Mr. Manison foresaw with the ken of a prophet, that after generations would seek with the atural aviolty of curious and inquiring minds, for the reasons, objects and opinions of the enlightened body which formed the Constitution of the United States, to enable them to see by what process of reasoning the new system of government adopted by them, received its peculiar structure and organization. Congress paid for les comparative meagre, but accurate and interesting reports, in menoscript, thirty thousand dollars, and the people in every State and in almost every town and county in the Union, sought to secure copies at a high 4,000 Packages Boots and Shoes price. It is true that t'ouveulien was forming a CHART ER OF LIBERTY for a NATION; and when the work of their bands has withstood the scrutiny of mind, and defied the vicissitudes ad time for nearly three quarters of a century the interest attached to their proceedings. is greater than can be claimed for any other production of the genius or intellect of man.

It is here proposed to do for Kentucky the work which Mr Madison performed for a Nation, and the prediction is ventured, that fifty years will find the history of the Convention in Kentucky, to possess scarcely less P interest than that of the conscript fathers of 1787.

By securing a copy of these Debates, every man will have the arguments and reasons before him, to guide bem to an intelligent decision when the new Constitution shall be submitted to his approval; and thus, whether good or bad, he can act upon it as a discrimi nating judgment will dictate. Heuce, we rely with confideuce on the intelligence and liberality of our fellowcitizens to extend to the proposed work, a patronage commensurate with its importance and its intrinsic A. G. HOUGES & CO. WILLIAM TANNER

CONDITIONS. If the work shall not exceed six hundred pages, it will be furnished, well bound, for TRREE DOLLARS per copy, and at the rate of FIFTY CENTS per hundred ad-

The Att Editors and Publishers of Newspapers, o eriodicals in Kentucky, who will publish the foregoing, once or twice a month, shall be furnished with the

February 10, 1849.

PAPER WAREHOUSE. WESTERN PAPER, PRINTERS and ENGRAV ERS' CARDS, &c. &c., embracing the best assortment to be found in the West, and adapted to the use of Jos Printers and Pealisters, Book Binders, Grockes, Dry Goods Dealers, Couvery Merchants, Hargoists, Lory Goods Dealers, and manufacturers of all kinds requiring Paper.

spectable lealers.
Post Office Envelope Paper always on hand, of the same quality as firmished by us on contracts, to several of the principal offices in the West and South.
Rags bought at all times at the highest market price for Cash or Paper.

BUTLER & BRUTHER.

for Cash or Paper BITLER & BROTHER,
215 Main st. between 5th and 6th.
Cincinnati, Obio, April 1t, 1848-809-ty References-Proprietors of the Gazette, Chronicle.

Removal.

THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. F. Johnson. B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-878-1f

For Sale. SPRIGHTLY peero girl, about 9 or 10 years old. Enquire at this office, august 14, 1849-579-tf

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

HENRY GILTNER

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his large new stable appointe the Mansion House, and is ready to farmish all who may favor him with a call, with first rate Riding Horses, Buggies and Hacks, on the most reasonable terms. reasonable terms.
I'r He has lately purchased a fine nem sir passenger
Coach, which can be had at all hours of the day or night,

with a careful driver. Horses gaited, pricked, nicked, &c. on very moderate

erms.

Horses kept by the day, week, month or year.

A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solici

Fair Warning.

Frankfort, Sept. 23, 1845-676-1

Fair Warning.

WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have been very indultent to those who purchase LUMBER from us. We now NEED MONEY, which we MUST HAVE, and we hereby give fair warning to all those who know themselves to be in held to us, to come for ward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We hope his Warning will not be disregarded, as we mean what we saw, "A word to the wise." &c. wise." &c. SCOTT & HARBERON.

P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER.
are hereby notified that we are selling nt very reduced prices, for (ASI). Call and see. S. & II.

Fifty-Four Town Lots for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale in lots to suit pur chase's, his plee on Levington fill, known as Pleasan Hill. He has had a survey and plat maile of the property, and divided it into lots varying in size from 50 by 60 leet, to 160 by 210 feet.

Poppes of the plat may be seen at the Commonwealth office, Yeoman office, Weisiger House and Mansion Hunse.

Honse.
Any information relative to price, terms of sale, situation, &c., ran he had of J. R. Page, on the premises, of Jas. S. Evans, Frankfort, or of the undersigned, at the 2nd Auditor's office.

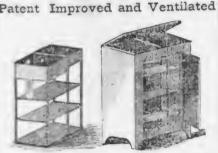
THOS. S. PAGE.

the most competent Stepographers to be procured in the Union, will be secured, to report in full the PROCEED-LINGS and DEBATES of the Convention to meet as above.

THOS S. PAGE.

P. S. I will also sell the House and lot, lately occupie by Juo. D. Eake, on the opposite side of the Turnpike from the above, and owned by myself and James Harabove. lan. Frankfort, Ky , September 19, 1848-822-1f.

SCOTTS



on a new Principle:

It is now to formed it were in advance to their competers of other States in practical knowledge of republicate government. But it has now grown old, and the people base, by an overwhelming majority resolved that it shall be subjected to the ordeal of a thorough revision. That this duty will be well and taithfully performed, we have the succest guarantee in the strong minds, sturdy wills and general intelligence of our people, which will cause them to relect delegates possessing the highest order of talents, and the best acquirements, for the important duty assumed them.

From the distinguished character of Kentucky States ment at honce and abroad, for eloquence, participan and judgment, the behales in the Convention are expected to evoke the purest principles in the science of government, and to be charactered by a dignity of manner.

Another great advantage in Scott's Patent Refring. ON A NEW PRINCIPLE!!

OH Persons wishing this article will please call at June 5, 1-49-269-tf TOIDI & PRITTENDEN'S

To Millers and Mill Owners.

I. ROBERTS, Millwright and Engineer, will at tend to building and depairing of Mills, propelle I. EDEERTS. Millwright and Edemeer, with a tend to fulfilling and repairing of Mills, propelled by either water or steam, on the most improved plans. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Charten ges moderate. Apply to
T. L. ROBERTS, Frankfort, Ky.

DONOS & GRAHAM, FIGURENCES:
ADDISON MARSHALL, steamer Sea Gull.
Capt. W. George, Woodford county.
June 26, 1849-872-3m*

B. F. BAKER & CO ..

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they are now in receipt of their FALL STOCK, which is the largest and lest they have ever offered. Having a house in Boston, and being largely engaged in monufacturing, they are prepared to ofer great inducements to Western and Southern dealers, as their goods are manufactured everessed to meet wants of this market. All orders addressed to them here of 10.73 Pearl street, Boston, will meet with prompt attention. Sept 4, 1849–882–91 §3—(ch. Jour.)

Frankfort Female Seminary,

Canducted by Mr. and Mrs. Nold. THE next session will commence on the first Monday in August next, and continue twenty weeks. Pront, and after the commencement of the next session, the number of pupils will be limited to that y five, to be taught entirely by the Principals, without the aid of Assistant Text here.

Termin per Session of 20 Weeks.

Tuition, boarding, washing, &c... \$70 00.

Tuition, without board. \$5 00

Music on Piano-forte or Guitar, \$2 00

Modern Lauguages, Painting and Drawing, each, 10 00

One half to be paid in advance.

Pupils will be charged from the time they enter to close of se sion. No deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

Female Eclectic Institute, NEAR FRANKFORT, KY.

THIS well known school will open its 26th regular session on Monday, July 31st, by which day, it is requested, that all pupils will be present. In consequence of the graduating of a very targe class, more new pupils than usual can be admitted; and, although applications are quite numerous, and some new pupils have already arrived, a few places may yet be had.

For boarding and instruction in all the plain and or namental branches of the course, including the Latin and French Languages—and, to such as desire it, the Greek and German—drawing in pencil and crayon, and painting in water and oil colors, and in the monochromatic style, with the use of a large collection of superior models, and of drawing materials of the best quality and of every description; the use of a library of more t-san 1,000 volumes; of maps, globes, charts, diagrams and anatomics! plates, and of e most superbasit of apparatus, as well as a fine bathing establishment; lessons in sacred music, &c., &c., one hundred dollurs, per session of fee months, in adeance.

For instruction in vocal and instrumental music, including the use of Pinnos and of a Metodeom—thirty dollars per cession.

dollars per assassish text books, and stationery of every description, will be furnished at the very low price of ten dollars per assasson.

The academic year or usists of FORTY FOUR weeks, and vacation is held in the 1wo months least favorable dy, and when a family is supplied at least ex

Porty young Indies will be admitted. To these the personal and particular attention of the principals and of their families, will be devoted.

P. S. FALL, A. M.

JAS. S. FALL, A. M.

Poplar Hill, June 19 1849-871-61sm

DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON,
Determined to make Frankfort bis permanent
residence offers his services to the public. Office
on St. Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
July 6, 1847—709-11. DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON,

LIFE INSURANCE. KENTUCKY

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 19, 1849.

SEC. 1. The People of the State of New York, represented in Schate and Assembly, on each as follows. The Nautilus Insurance Company shall hereafter be known as the New York life Issurance Company.

SEC. 2. The business of the said Company shall be confined to insurance on lives, and it may make all and every insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and grant and purchase amounties.

wednetries, make endowments, and grant and purchase annotities.

Sec. 3. At the election for Trustees, each insured member for any sum paid in or secured as a premium of insurance to said Company during the year preceding such clection, shall have one vote, either in person, or by proxy, duly signed by the person effecting such neutrance; and every person holding a certificate or certificates of the Company, (not discharged by payment of losses,) to the amount of one hundred dollars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and far every additional hundred dollars, one vote, in the same manner.

Sec. 4. When the actual capital of such Company liable for the payment of losses shall amount to the sum of two hundred hunsand dollars. The notes given for premiums in advance, may be given up to be cancelled.

Sec. 5. The officers of this Company, within one month subsequent to the first day of January, in each year, shall cause an estimate to be made of the profits, and true state of the arfairs of the said Company, and each person so entitled thereto on the books of the Company, and each person so entitled may receive a certificate therefor. No certificate, however, shall be issued for any sum less than ten dollars. Such dividend as may be declared by the frustees, shall be placed to the Company, and each person so entitled may receive a certificate therefor. No certificate, however, shall be issued for any sum less than ten dollars. Such dividend certificates to contain a proviso that the amount nancel therein is liable for any loss by said Company. The Trustees may, at their discretion, declare or pay interest on such extremely provised the provision as a transmitted of the provision and the certificate therefore any loss by said Company.

Sec. 6. The estatement required to be made by the act amending the chairer of said Company, and each person and the provision and the certificate their attention. They fild mot, however, person, dealer or assured, but surfaced to the first day of January in each year.

Sec. 7. The co

Amount paid for salaries, lees to Physicians and Trustees, Clerk hire, &c., Amount paid for re-insurances, Advertising, Office tent, Prioting, Stationery, Furniture, Interest on guarantee capital, &c., &c. Acc., &c.

Amount paid to Agents, for
Commissions, State Taxes,
Medical Examinations, Ex-

13,384 00 Losses by Death, less discounts for payments in advance of the 60 days

Nett Balances of Premiums for the year. ASSETS.

Cash on hand.
United States and New York State Stocks,
Bonds and Mortgages,
Notes received for 40 per cent, of premium
on the Polycies. on Life Policies.
Premiums on Policies in the hands of Agents,
Policies on hand not yet delivered, and quarterly payments on first year's premiums.
Amount of Premiums charged against subsembers'notes due May 4, 1849.

In addition to which, the Company holds subscription notes, the remainder of guarantee capital unused by premiums, Amount liable for losses .

Number of New Policies Issued. First year, Second year, Third year, Fourth year

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	11	нн	1 56
20	91	9.5	1 77
25	t eni	1 12	2 04
30	1 31	t 36	2 36
35	1 35	t 51	2 95
40	t 69	1 81	3 20
45	1.91	t 96	3 73
50	F 916	2 69	4 150
55	0 30	3 91	5 74

3 35

4 9t

was any office in the Fast or West,

Papplications from the country (post paid) will be
imptly attended to.

Plosses adjusted in this town without delay.

DTOffice at the Frankfort Branch Bank. H. WINGATE, Agent. Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner, Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849.

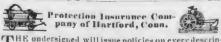


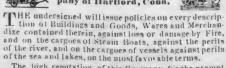
CAPITAL-\$300,000.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel hoats, and their cargoes, against the damages of river navigation.

If The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.

Office at Todd & Crittenden's Counting Room.
May 22, 1849-867-11





The bigh reputation of this Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which all losses are adjusted and paid, in connection with the low rates of premium, offer great inducements to such as wish to insure.

H. WINGATE, Agent. August 10, 1847-774-11.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nautilus Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1849.

SEC. 7. The change of name of the corporation shall not prejudice the rights of any person, dealer or assured, but suits may be sustained by or against the Company in its present corporate name in any former policy or liability; and any act or contract of the Company under the cluster bereby amended, not inconsistent with the provisions bereof, shall be alliadged valid between all parties, and all possibly to a division of sentiment in this loody in reference to a radical change in the mode of voting prescribed by our people in the choice of political representaprovisions bereof, shall be allyadged valid between all parties, and all povisions of the charter herely amend ed inconsistent with this act are bereby repealed.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year ending April 16th, 1849, 1.821 policies have been issued.

Premiums during the same period amount ed to DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for salaries, fees to Physicians and Trustees, Clerk line, &c.,

Amount paid for re insurances,
Advertisins, Diffusement, Priod. that it might operate to relieve the elective principle of one objection which I have heard—I will not say in this house, because it has not been a yet avowed here, but outside of this house—the danger of placing a indicial officer under the in-fluence of personal feelings in his course toward individual suitors and litigants who might either have voted for him or against him. I do not re-gard however that as at all assaulting the principle which lies at the foundation of the elective sy tem. The independence of the judge has never been regarded in any age or country as being se-cured by or dependent upon the mode of his ap-pointment. It is supposed to rest on the princi-ple which was one of the results of the revoluion in England, one of the fruits of which was the change in the tenure of this description of 45.701 82 office—prior to which revolution the judge held his office at the will of the crown or the pleasure 2.717 81 of the prince, not by the tenure of good behavior.

That was the principle, and it is the num from which we have derived, as heretofore entertained, all our nations of an index of the principle. 315.537 69 All our notions of an independent judiciary Not that the officer derived his appointment either by election, from the representatives of the people in our state legislature, or that he was ap-

ther by election, from the representative thereby election, from the representative the governor shall remove any of them on the constitution of '99 secured, at least on paper, and address of two-chirds of each house of the general assembly: Provided, knaever, That the cause or causes for which such removal may be required, shall be stated at length in such a lative majority, and we shall, instead of having secured to the constitution of '99 secured, at least on paper and address of two-chirds of each house of the general assembly: Provided, knaever, That the cause or causes for which such removal may be required, shall premove any of them on the constitution of the senate—but that when he is appointed the constitution of '99 secured, at least on paper and address of two-chirds of each house of the general assembly: Provided, knaever, That the cause or causes for which such removal may be required, shall premove the such season of two-chirds of them on the constitution of the senate of the onstitution of the senate o

The independence of the judge does not depend upon the source of appointment. Whether a judge be appointed by the governor, the legislature, or the people, if he be a bad man he will make a bad judge, and if he be a good man he will make a bad judge, and if he be a good man he will make a bad judge or good officer, and The rates of insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age. One Year. Seven Years. For Life. tween the good and the bad. And they are just as competent, if not imbred more so, to make the

selection themselves, than any intermediate del-

egated agents according to the present mode.

I do not propose at this time, to enter into the discussion of the importance of this change, and the benefits which will result from it, further than is necessary to explain the object of the committee in the amendment they propose.— They were unanimous and unhesitating in their inion of its importance, and in their desire hat it should be engrafted upon the article under consideration, and if you will allow me to say it, upon all other articles which have refer-ence to the election of judicial officers. I be-lieve that a majority of the States of this Union— I speak but from a general recollection and not from minute recollection—have adopted and are All its profits accine to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually atoong them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mutual Life hisurance Company incorporated by this State. For further information, the public are referred to the pamphiets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

— Applications from the country (post paid) will be has been a cause of constitutional reform, or that it was a cause of complaint or grievance. I do not believe that the time now exists, or is likely to exist in this country, so long as we shall cherish our domestic institutions—if I am understood by that phrase—that there will be the same necessity for the mode of exercising the elective franchise that other States and communities have to meet the argument or the objection to the system that I have heard alledged—that is, that the judge who is elected, finding A, who has cast his vote against him, a suitor in his court, may feel disposed to visit upon him, in some of his feel disposed to visit upon him, in some of his judicial acts, vengeance for this exercise of privilege. A judge under the influence of bad passions, in the exercise of the high duties which the constitution and the country have confided to him, may visit the perversion of law, tyranny, and injustice, upon some humble but independent man in the country, brought before him by some of the various processes, as witness, litisome of the various processes, as witness, liti-gant, criminal, or snitor. I think if I have a correet knowledge of Kentucky character, that there s more danger from an individual in the exerise of his judicial functions, when elected by voice of the people, in an action between A his supporter and B his opponent, lest he might be suspected of leaning towards his friend, he would rather lean against him to avoid even the appearance of favoritism. The committee wish to give over your is the Citate with may choose to ive every man in the State who may choose to vote for a judicial officer, the privilege, if he choose so to do, by a hallot, deposited in a box majority. Popular majorities need a rule of aemajority of a quorum, but a majority of all

candidate know how he voted, of the privilege; is made not so much for the benefit of the ma-

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I certainly do not desire to press the question if any member is not prepared to vote upon it or desires to discuss it. I will agree to the course suggested the more readily, as I believe that the more these two gen tlemen reflect on the subject, the nearer they will arrive at the conclusions to which the committee have come. I suppose I was distinctly understood. I am not allyocating a change in the rira roce mode of electing political officers. The reason is that you cleet a political officer, a member of congress, of the legislature, or a governor, he cannot visit his official action on me to my injury for voting against him without its falling with an equal hand on the balance of the com-munity. That is the difference between a politieal and a judicial officer. Of course I acquiesce with pleasure in the course suggested.

The 1st see, was then read as follows:
Sec. 1. The judicial power of this commonwealth, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in one supreme court, which shall be styled the court of appeals, [the courts established by this constitution] and in such judgic courts are the court of appeals. inferior courts as the general assembly may from to time creet and establish.

After a brief conversation in which Messrs. After a brief conversation in which Alesses, Wiekliffee, Dixon, Guthrie, W. C. Marshall and others took part, the section was amended by the insertion of the words placed between brackets. The section as amended was then The 2d section was read and adopted without

Sec 2. The court of appeals shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, under such restrictions and regulations, not repugnant to this constitution, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by

The third section was then read as follows: Sec. 3. The judges of the court of appeals shall hold their offices for the term of eight years, and until their successors shall be duly

them removable for good and sufficient cause upon an address, two-thirds of each house of the general assembly concurring, and by retaining the power of impeachment, judgment upon which extends only and rightfully to removal and disqualitication from office; and the respon sibility which arises from the return of the simility which arises from the return of those officers to the appointing power, the people, by the limitation of the term of office, they have secured to the people a sufficient power over the judges during their term of eight years. They ilesired that whilst we were seening to the per ple, or claiming for them, the power of electing their own officers and limiting the duration of the term for which they shall be elected, to in fuse into the exercise of their power some conservative feature, to seems at least those officers. when thus constitutionally appointed, against the possible influence of public excitement, the

off-pring of political divisions in all free gov-A party or political majority of the popular branch of the government, maddened with pow-er, unrestrained by any power but the power to do wrong, is, by the amendment of my col-league, to be let loose upon the weakest department of the government—a department filled by the people themselves. Does my homorable col league remember—I know he has not forgotten the conflict between the legislative department and the judiciary of this state, in 1824. He are myself were side by side, in my humble wayfor I bore but an humble part in that memorable contest; he played a distinguished part in that struggle between master spirits, which is known in the history of this state as the contest between the old court and new court party. I refer to this portion of the history of my country in no spirit of unkindness towards those with whom I then differed. There were statesmen and patriots in that party, honest I know in the advocacy of those principles. We triumphed by the power of the ballot box. Had his principle of removing the judges upon the address of a ma-jority of the two houses of the general assembly been engrafted in the existing constitution, as he now proposes it shall be in the new one, what would have become of the great principle, the inde-pendence of the judiciary, involved in that contest? Your constitutional court and the principle in-volved would have gone as by a whirlwind. A good cause for the removal of the judges was then, by a legislative majority, found in the fact they had decided an act of the legislature un-

Sir, I yield to no man in this body in devotion to the great democratic principle, which lies at the foundation of free governments, that the majurity shall rule. But sir, to secure that princi-ple in its free and beneficial exercise, I claim, at unknown to any but himself. It will not de-prive any man who may feel disposed to let a majority. Popular majorities need a rule of ae-tion by which to be governed. Our constitution those elected, a majority of the whole state. Sir,

candidate know how he voted, of the privilege of voting an open tieket if he chooses so to du. But if I am so constituted as to feel that I might place myself in all probability, being a suitor, in an attitude that would excite a lurking and partial and improper feeling in the breast of the judge towards me in the exercise of his judicial powers, if I chose to keep it concealed from him now I voted, give me the privilege of doing so. I leave to you who have no such apprehensions, the privilege of voting your open ticket, in common phrase, or of letting the individual know you voted for or against him as you may prefer. These were the reasons which influenced the committee in asking the amendment to the original report which has just been read, and with this brief explanation I submit the question.

Mr. HARDIN. I hope the gentleman will not press the section at this time, but permit the bill to be gone through with section by section, commencing at the first one; then the amendment would be reached in its order, and we should have time to reflect upon it. For my own part I cannot say yet how I will vote, but I am very much in lavor of the vica roce mode of voting, and the committee of which I am a member are also rather disposed that way. I like harmony very much and I believe that the mode of voting for all officers should be the same I am not afraid to tell these high dignitaries he would be taken up section by section. It is accumulated range upon their work of destructions would be taken up section by section. It is accumulated range to minorities. The great principle in rights of minorities. The great principle in rights of minorities. The great principle in rights of minorities. The great principle in give powern, belongs to political questions, and is govern, belongs to political questions, and is povern, belongs to political questions, and is povern, belongs to political questions, and is povern, belongs to political questions, and sever devised; that in order to think with me, that a majority sole and c

would be taken up section by section. He said at first blush I am opposed to this innovation upon our custom of voting and I want time to reflect upon it. As at pre-ent advised I shull feel constrained to go against it.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I certainly do not desired. judge in your district, we will join in removing him, if you assist us. Under the influence of popular excitement, political feelings, perhaps personal animosity, the judge is harded from of-fice. Well sir, the turn of the political wheel brings the whigs into a majoricy, and under the same influences, the political Juggernaut is rolled over some poor democrat who may be

found in office.

To avoid all these possible evils the committee desired to retain the power of removing by address, giving the incumbent the security not so much for his sake as for the sake of public istice, which we have had in our constitution for the last fifty years. They desired to give him the security that he shall not be removed unless the crime, the offence, the cause of removal shall be so apparent to the body that both branches of the legislature shall feel it incumbent upon them to make the removal. When that is the case I have no fears that two-thirds will not agree. If you leave the removal of a judge to agree. If you leave the removal of a judge to the will of a majority of the popular branch of the government, what judge will dare to stand between the encroachments of the legislative department and the citizen? You make him the miserable, suppliant tool of legislative power and wrong, if you trust him in the power of a bare majority, whose acts he will never have the boldness and the independence to declare unconstitutional. What security will there be for the life liberty or property of the there be for the life, liberty or property of the citizen. I therefore implore the convention to pause before they consent to incorporate the amendment in the constitution we are about to form. The judiciary is the political ark of the poor man, to which he must flee in times of danger; the shield by which he is to resist the attempts of power to deprive him of his rights. It you place the judge in the power of a bare majority, you take from the weak the only security against wrong and injustice. Let us not deceive ours lves by names. The majority of the legislature is not a majority of the people.

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They bave the evise declared an interest of six per The people of Kentacky, spread as they are over an extent of forty thousand square miles, comprising a population of eight hundred thousand, can only meet by their representatives. As we cannot have democracy then in its original character, we must approach as near as we can to it. How is this to be attained? Why, the people are to send men here to represent them. These men are to speak the will of the people. In what way, sir, are we to conduct this government? By taking the election of all the officers of the government into our own hands; to proclaim to the world and have it well understood, that we deem ourselves in this calightened age competent to all purposes of self-government. The world has advanced in sciences of every kind, and it has greatly improved in the science of government. I for one am ready to proclaim to the world that I believe the people of the United States are competent to govern themselves, and no state stands more prominent in its character, in its republican character, than the state of Kentucky. There are those, who under the principle of conservatism, would provide the leans by which people may have s take care of themselves. Is it the elective principle that insures it? No sir. What is it then It is the elective principle coupled with practi-cal responsibility. That is what does it. Let us vote for every officer of this government from a governor down to a constable. Let us take the lective franchise into our own hands, and let the same power, the majority that elects a man to office, have a right to say to him whenever they believe that he misbehaves, you shall leave the office. Did not the people of Rome elect the worst men upon the face of the earth as Emperors? They elected a Nero, a Domician and a Tiberias, the very worst seonges by which mankind was ever afflicted; and why did they act as they did? Because there was no power to call them to an account. Did not the people of France cleet Bonaparte Emperor? Yes, every man of twenty one years of age, gave his vote to elect an Emperor. one years of age, give his vote detect at Emperor who put his foot upon their necks. Why was it that he had such power over France that he could make thousands bleed at his pleasure? Because the people of France had no which they could make him accountable. the elective franchise, exercised by a majority, that makes a country to that extent a republic. It is the controlling power of the majority that carries out the republican principle, which without that power would not be carried out.

Sir, says the gentleman, what would have be-come of the old court, if this principle had not been adopted? Yes, and if the two thirds princi-ple had not been in, what would have become of that miserable old magistrate out in Greenup, who was brought before the court, a few years ago, for the worst kind of offence? If it is esExpresent &

years ago-I mean this convention business. It was proclaimed from one end of the state to the other that there must be more practical respon well, sir, a meeting was held in the senate Well, sir, a meeting was held in the senate chamber, a chairman was chosen and a certain gentleman was appointed to draw an address to the people of Kentucky. He drew it up, and we met again, a small band of us; we did not like the address exactly in all its parts, it was sent back to be remodeled, and was again brought up and read. Several gentlemen stood off and would not put their names to it. There was something of conservatism about them and they would not put their names to it. At last the people began to take the matter up and names began to be attached to it; first one man and then another put his name to it; we saw then how the wind was blowing and we all pitched in. The men who had before stood off then signed their names. Those who stood aloof signed their names. Those who stood aloof when I wrote my name, and would not sign, af-erwards did so. Well, upon the first vote for a convention the question was carried by a ma-jority of forty eight thousand. The second year there was a majority of eighty thousand. Well now what was the principal change that was to be made by the convention? It was, that all the officers of government should be elected by the people, and that they should all be held responpeople, and that they should all be held responsible to the people, that every officer should be responsible to the same power that elected him; that is, a majority of the people. Without this, I say it is not a republic at all. Ah, says the gentleman, the people will act ineautiously, they will act under excitement; it is not to be suffered that a majority shall have power to displace an officer of the government. That is the language of monarchists, the language of courtiers. The people, he says, must be saved from themselves, they must not be entrusted with this power, they y must not be entrusted with this power, they must be guarded by this principle of strong con servatism. If the people are not to be entrusted with the management of their own affairs, let use back to monacchy, let us go back to Great Britain at once and send for Victoria to rule I set out in favor of this identical principle

and I would not give a ninepence for the constitution unless this was in it. We are to be saved from ourselves, because we may do wrong I am a bad manager of my own affairs, as ever body knows, paraicularly of my money matters but managed right or wrong, I would rather have the management myself than to have any on else manage for me. There is something pleas-ant in the thought, that I may manage my af-fairs as I choose, and if this be really a repubman government, let a majority of the people manage the affairs of government. Suppose the majority do wrong, who is to suffer? That very majority, and they will soon right themselves I recodect I once went out when I was about I recodified I once went out when I was about thirteen or fourteen years old, upon a mill pond in a camoe, with three other boys. We commenced rocking the boat. We shall be drowned if we upset, said the three boys, for we cannot swim a stroke. We upset sure enough. I could swim pretty well, so I was not alarmed. I called out to them as hold on to the side of the boat. and keep their clines above water, while I swan asbore with the rope so as to drag the boat ashore. They caught hold of the boat. Lord, how they did spread themselves to keep atloat: The instinct of self-preservation made them exert themselves, and self-preservation will make us careful to do right. If we had to cross the Mississippi in a skiff, would we be such tools growned: Not as all. Let us trust ourselves I came here for the purpose of endeavoring to establish this principle in the new constitution, and if we do not do that, we shall have accompashed nothing. Save us from ourselves. That have be the doctrine of some gentlemen, but it is not my doctrine. God save the people, and let them govern themselves—that is what I say. I never court any man-power, though I com now and then the people. I look to the sove reignty of the people—to that I have looked al noy life—I am willing to trast them. I have no idea that a man shall be made a judge unless du ly qualified, and I shall vote for the guard o eight years practice at the bar, as a qualifica-tion. I will vote for the further gnord that the age of thirty years shall be required of the candi late for a judgeship. Nay, I would go further, and make it thirty-five years. But as to responsibility, I want to hold him responsible to a majority of all the people of Kentucky. That is the responsibility I ask.

I have no doubt I shall meet a good deal of

opposition upon this point, because it is a leading feature among the purposes for which we are assembled. I hope it will be well weighed by this lonse before they adopt the two-thirds prin-ciple. If we adopt it in reference to the judges reference to every other other of the govern mont; and I now eall upon those who are in fa vor of r form, those who are of the old conven tioo party, to bear in mind that this was one of the principal objects for which the convention

Mr. PRESTON. I know very well the age and experience of my honorable friend from Nel-son, and I am aware of the deference that is due to him on a subject of such magnitude as that which he has this moment discussed. It was with some amazement that I heard the proposiwith some amazement that I heard the proposi-tion, as I bad not anticipated that any one in this house would advance the principle, or con-tend for it, or seek to engraft it in the constitu-tion which we are about to frame. I am at pres-cut too, on account of the novelty of the posi-tion, unprepared to meet it except by those ap-parent arguments, which I believe, address themselves to the mind of every member of this house upon the great innovation which the gentleman from Nelson proposes to make. I believe, how-ever, that there is fallacy at the bottom of his position, so clear and so palpable, one so de structive of every true principle of government that a mere tyro in the science, destitute of the knowledge or experience that he possesses can clearly discover it. It is not requisite that one should be deeply instructed, in order to find out the monstrous consequences to which it would lead. I take issue with the gentleman holdly and pointedly. If we stand here for the purpose of lragging all the powers of government, bound and manacled to the feet of the legislative power delusively called, by the member from Nelson the people, I, for one, am not prepared to go such lengths. The people, the people, the people is the constant cry, and when the gentleman defines what is meant by the people in this case, it appears that it is the address of a bare majority of the legislature of the state. This is what he styles the people. I deny the proposition; the I gislature are not the people. It may be deemed presumptuous in me to set my opinions in oppo-sition to those of a gentleman from whom I received much instruction in youth, and from whom I imbibed many of the principles which I entertain in manhood. But in regard to this subject I feel that I stand upon the true ground, and that ground I am ready to manutain, assisted

or unassisted in this convention.

What is the provision in the report, in refereace to the removal of the judges of the appeliate court? It is this:

"But for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the gov ernor shall remove any of them, on the address of two thirds of each house of the general as

Now sir, the question is, shall we permit a ere majority to exercise this right. A majority of the legislature are to expel ignominiously from office, session after session, the very judge chosen by the people, and yet it is to be done under a false and pernicious political pretext, and in the name of the people. The French convention, when they appointed the committee of public safety, amounced the principle, that the people possessed the supreme power. The convention of France, when constituted howev-er, assumed to hold all the power in their own nds, and declared itself was the people. belief is, that the tendency would be the same with regard to the legislature of Kentucky. I l understand any thing of the feeling which prevails in this house, in regard to the powers of

which the lost wits and crude ideas of all the world were collected. It is already proposed in this convention, that the legislature shall not be permitted to grant any banking privileges, that they shall not be permitted to meet oftener than once in two years, that they shall not be per-mitted to run the state into debt, and a multirude of provisions such as these are advocated by distinguished gentlemen. And yet it is now proposed that they shall have the right to bind and manacle the judges and compel them to retire from office whenever the legislature may see proper so to direct.

Is it possible that gentlemen can suppose that

the people of Kentucky will be satisfied with the provision, which directs that the judges shall hold their offices at the will of the legislature If this principle be applied to the judges, it nmst be applied also to all the other officers of the government; and the address of a bare ma-jority of the legislature is not only to expel the judges from their office, but to expel the governor of the state from his office, and place the executive and judicial departments under the absolute dominion of the legislature. Would this be in accordance with the wishes of the people of Kentucky? Are gentlemen of this house reduced to the miserable and farcical pretext—and I say it with all respect to my honorable friend from Nel-son—of asserting that, when they are imposing limitations upon the powers of the legislature erippling their authority, saying that they shall have no pay after sixty days, or that it shall be reduced one half, and taking away from them the power to act upon certain specified subjects, that it is necessary to place, at the same time, the judiciary within the grasp of a mercless legislative majority. Sir, the historical examples that were cited by the gentleman were, if my

that were cited by the gentleman were, if my recollection be correct, entirely different in their t not from that which he supposes. The people of the gentleman says, placed upon the throac Caligula and Nero, and he says that the yranny endured by Rome under those Emperors was er account of the people not having a proper control over them. If he will tax his memory a little further be will find that it was the corrupt legislature that elected from time to time the Emperors, and combined with the Pretorian guard devated men into power and made sale of the impire to replenish their purses, that caused the destruction of Roman liberty. If he will turn to a more recent instance—to the French assem-bly to which he has alluded—he will find, that when that seembly had been called together by the people, they abrogated the executive power, and made their own sitting almost permanent. They first declared a constitution, and gave the monarch the right to veto. When, in the time of erty was determined on, it was then the as bly cried out against the executive veto. legislature deprived the executive of that protection, and the king's head fell. The indepen dence of the judiciary soon sunk under the in-vasions of the same body. A revolutionary tri-butal, with Fonquier-Tinville at its head, arose based upon its ruins; bill after bill of attainder was passed and a committee of public safety was appointed. When that committee was es-tablished, of which Carnot was a member, Fouquier-Tinville directed, day after day, long listof accusations and proscriptions to be prepared, and made the streets flow with blood, long pro-cessions of ears filled with unfortunate noblemen, were driven along, and when lesser victios failed the lower orders of the people were sacri-

Danton remarked that the revolution was endured as long as it operated only upon the aristo-cratic classes, but after a time the guillotine be-gan to work upon the people themselves, and it was found then that the evil was intolerable.— The revolution, he said, like Saturn, ended by devouring its own children; so it will be with any single department of government in which you place the supreme power. I believe firmly and conscientiously that if the proposition of the gentleman from Nelson be adopted, it will have that effect. I do not mean to say that it will plunge the people immediately into bloody revolutions as in France, because the same oppression does not exist here, and the rebuild would not be so terrible. ould not be so terrible. I do not mean to say that it will lead to any such sanguinary result

at this moment, but I do assert that if we adopt this principle, the independence of the judicia-ry of Kentucky will be destroyed. If I were compelled to trust my life, liberty and fortunes, and those of my children, to the caprice of an unchecked legislative body, I would not hesitate one instant to seek refuge under the safer protection of a limited monarchy. Divide the responsibility of such powers among a hundred legislators, and you limit it in such a manner that it is exercised without restraint or con-science. Rather than go back to such a state of things, it would be better to trust our lives and property to popular assemblies, like the Athen demogracy, codected in the grove of the ademy, or tothe hundred thousand men who as sembled, sword in band, upon the plain of Volo to decide upon the destinies of Poland. Never let us trust ourselves to the tender mercies of an unscrupulous legislative majority. I do not believe that this convention is prepar-

ed to go to the extremity that the gentleman de-sires. If it be, the stump will be assumed and God only knows what fortune may await Ken-tucky. Her people, who have lived for fifty years under a happy constitution, may possibly in a phrensy adopt his propositions. But I know that there are good and patriotic men in this assembly, and throughout the land who will at least lift their warning voices against the mea-sure—a measure which will tend to destroy the whole foundation upon which the independence of the judiciary rests. I am convinced, invself that if we do so, in a few years the evil will be ome so intolerable that it will correct itself. come so intoterable that it will correct itself. I feel confident that it will be repudiated and de nonneed by the whole people of the state. But I cannot think, Mr. Clairman, that the conven-tion will adopt it. I know full well how inferior is my experience in public life; but if I were the only man in this house to stand up in oppo-sition to this measure, I would feel that I occu-pied invulnerable and inopregnable ground, and never should such a proposition be made and carried in this convention, without my protest

being entered against it.

Mr. BUTLITT. I agree fully with the gentleman from Nelson in the proposition, that in this government and indeed all governments, a pagority should rule in every case where it is practicable. And while I have a particular deference for the great talents of the gentleman, I must enter my protest against his application of this rule. I will endeavor to show the gentleman, that when you come to apply the rule, it will be found to do away with the very princifor which he contends. Before I enter on the main proposition, however, I will endeavor to answer that portion of his argument in which he refers to the election of the Roman emperors Cæsar, Tiberias and Caligula. He says they were elected by the people, in order to seem good government, and the enormities which they uitted, the people were mulile to restrain for the want of proper checks and balances, for he want of a proper means of controlling them. I set out with this proposition which I think is unanswerable, that the principle why our gov-ernment is superior to all others that have exist-ed before us is this. It is a cardinal principle that has been established first in America, powers of government should be divided in to three separate and distinct departments, the legislative, the executive and the judicial; and that no one of these department should exercise any power belonging to another. Grant all the powers of government to one department, and you make it a despotism.

While I agree with the gentleman in the principle of the pri

ciple that a majority should rule, I hold that he is wrong in its application. What does it lead He says the legislature possesses the pow-of the people. But the legislature is only ers of the people. But the legislature is only one department of the government, whereas the people in a republic have the supreme power. It is the business of this convention to make an organic law, separating this government into prevails in this house, in regard to the powers of the legislature, that feeling is in favor of curtailing those powers. Look upon our tables, any of the departments I have named, and it is It is a direct responsibility, and that is the ad-

swallow up all the others. Now see in what a delicate position you place your judiciary. Here are representatives of the people from every county, assembled in their legislative capacity. They, through party organization, or from particular motives, influencing them, pass a law vio-lating the constitution of the United States, or

cardinal principle of our government, that the various departments of the government shall be independent of each other. Any act of the gov ernment has first to go through the ordeal of the legislature, then it is subjected to the veto power the governor, and afterward, as far as utionality is concerned, it must be subjected to the veto of the judiciary. But, sir, establish this principle, and you take this very qualified veto from the judicial department.

Now, sir, it seems to be a clear proposition,

that if you adopt the principle which the gentleman proposes you will effectually destroy the power of the judiciary. Apply the same principle to the governor, take away the veto power from him, and you put all the powers of the government in the hands of one body. When you do that your government because a despenyou do that, your government becomes a despo-tism, inevitably, call it by whatsoever they you

Mr. CLARKE. This proposition has been sprung upon the house somewhat suddendy, but I am satisfied from the little examination I have given the subject, that not less than two thirds of the legislative department should possess the power to remove a judge from office. So far as my reading of history has enabled me to discover, I know of no instance where tyranny has pre-vailed in any country save by the operation of valued in any country save by the operation of law. Tyrainity and oppression never lave existed any where except by the operation of law. No tyrant has ever unsheathed his sword, and from the humble walks of life marched to a throne except by the operation of law. No peo-ple have ever been cast down from the elevate position of enlightened freemen, to the degrad-ing position of slaves, except by the operation of

It has been well remarked by the gentleman from Louisville, that it is not proposed by any person on this floor to arrange a government on any other principle save that which divides it into three independent and distinct branches and these to be independent each of the other and these to be independent each of the other. What is the principle contained in the proposition of the gentleman from Nelson? It is destructive of the independence that belongs to the judiciary department of the government, and places it at the will, pleasure, and disposal of the legislative department. They, are to be sure, separate, or independent, the one of the other, but in what does that independence consist? If you place the judiciary department under the control of the legislative, why not place the executive and the executive department under the tive and the executive department under the tive and the executive department under the same control? And when you do that you have merged all the different departments of government in the legislative department—the very department in every government from which oppression and tyranny has sprung. Why is it that in the constitution of the United States we see a provision that no law shall take effect after it less out the discovering the states. it has met the disapprobation of the executive until two thirds of both houses of congress shall give it their sanction? Because it is necessary that the executive should be clothed with the power ncroachments on the part of the legislative department of the federal government; and for the purpose of keeping up that independence which is necessary for the wholesome and the healthy government in the hands of one department. therefore the idea of three distinct departments charge of way other branch of this gover of government is repudiated in the practical op-eration of the principle proposed by the gentle-man from Nelson, and I desire to enter my pro-test against it. When I am aware from the hisver of government-I am unwilling to vest in incline it to encroach on the rights of the other departments-a power that will place them at its

As I before remarked, this question has been orung upon us suddenly, and perhaps but few u this floor are prepared to give a vote upon it aderstandingly and upon mature deliberation I have only risen to enter my protest against a proposition that a bare majority of the legislature of Kentucky may remove a judge from that position to which be has been elevated by the people. If the power is conferred at all, as per-haps it correctly ought to be, I would withhold

the exercise of it until it has the concurrence of two thirds of the representatives of the people The PRESIDENT. I believe in the power of the people to govern themselves wisely and dis-ercetly. I believe in their power to frame organic laws to guide and direct the legislature, and define the judicial and executive departments and to prescribe their duties. I come here as one of the people and from the people, to give my aid and support in establishing, or rather of re-modeling such a government. I expect to vote to place in this constitution the provision that is in the present constitution, declaring that "the powers of the government of the state of Kentucky shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to separate body of magistracy, to wit: those which are legislative, to one; tho which are executive to another; and those which are judiciary, to another." And I expect to vote to restore the appointing power to the people, in all respects, that was confided to their agents by those who framed our present constitution, and that the ju-diciary, as well as the executive, shall receive their appointment and authority to judge this people from the people themselves, and from no I came to do it, and I shall rvening agent. do it unshrinkingly, without the shadow of a doubt or question of the intelligence, the capaeity and the right of the people to choose these officers. And it is a trust better confided to them, than to any other power that it is possible We have confided the appointfor us to select. ment of our judges to the executive, and of our clerks to the courts, and the various inferior offieers to other ngencies without the immediate and lirect action of the people. I expect the people of Kentucky to take one step further in advance in the principles of free government, and to give my vote to restore all these appointments to people. And when they shall have appointed all these officers, I expect to provide in this new The wisdom of constitution, by my vote, a responsibility to the people immediate and direct, by bringing them again before the appointing power in a limited period of years, so that the people shall have a right to say, "well done, good and faithful ser-vant"—or to dismiss those that have proved unworthy, and to select other and better qualified individuals. And that is the responsibility to the people that I believe in—the majority of the

we set out in this business about four or five years ago—I mean this convention business. It they are loaded, until they seem like the moon, described in the poem of Ariosto, a place in other that there must be more practical responsibilities—if a judge or other officer has which the lost wits and crude ideas of all the other that there must be more practical responsibilities—if a judge or other officer has been guilty of acts worthy of impeachment. jority to rule. So am I. But I am not for giving the legislature that power in the name of the people. Sir, the legislature is not the people. It is a department of the government, and it is that department which has a tendency to swallow up all the others. we have also provided, in obedience to the prin ciple that requires the conviction of an individ-ual in the civil tribunals to be by the voice of the whole, change in relation to impeach-ments, and require the conviction to be by two thirds of the judging body. If that is not suffi cient to remove these officers, then I will go fur-ther, and allow the address to be spread upon the constitution of Kentucky. That law is brought before a judge, and the judge is compelled to decide that it is unconstitutional. When he so decides, will not the majority who passed the law almost instantly remove that judge? Is such an act for the good of the people?

But, sir, when you establish the principle that a bare majority of the legislature may remove the judge, you at once take away the great and cardinal principle of our government, that the the footsteps of those who have gone before us, and to let that tribunal be the house of representatives impeaching for the people, and the senate judging for the people. I am willing to go fur-ther. I am willing to allow an address of both branches of the legislature to enable the governor to remove, but I am not willing that a bare majority shall do it.

The President here waived any further re marks, and on motion of Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE the committee rose and reported progress, and

asked leave to sit again. Leave was granted, and

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1849 Prayer by the Rev. STUART ROBINSON.

Mr. CHAMBERS offered the following reso-

ution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the legisla tive department be instructed to enquire into the propriety and expediency of holding the annual elections on some day other than Monday, and in some month other than August; and, also, that said committee enquire into the propriety and expediency of permitting each free white male citizen, who at the time being shall have attained to the age of twenty one years, and shall have resided in the state one year, and in the county three months, next preceding the lection, to exercise the right of suffrage in all state, county, and district elections-and that said ommittee report, &c.
Mr. THOMPSON offered the following, which

as agreed to: Whereas, great public inconvenience has aris-

on from the suspension of the enactments of gen-ral laws. Therefore, Resolved, That the committee on the miscellaicons provisions of the constitution be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making the following amendment to that part of the constitu-tion to them referred: The legislature shall have no power to suspend any general law for the benefit of any particular individual, nor to pass any law for the benefit of individuals inconsistent with the general laws of the land; nor to pass any

law granting to any individual or individuals rights, privileges, immunities, or exemptions, other than such as may be, by the same law, ex-tended to any member of the community who may be able to bring himself within the provis-ions of such law: Provided always, the legislature shall have power to grant such charter of corporations as they may deem expedient for the public

On the motion of Mr. BARLOW the conven tion resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. HUSTON in the chair, on the article reported by the committee on the court of appeals.

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Chairman, at the

concluding part of the remarks which I submit-ted to the convention yesterday, I said, that I

was opposed to the proposed amendments.

hold that in all that is essential to the peace society, to the public justice of the country, the seenrity of the persons, the lives, and the for-times of the citizens, the judicial department is purpose of keeping up that independence which is necessary for the wholesome and the healthy operation of the government itself. I am one of those who entertain the opinious expressed by any honorable friend from Henderson, (Mr. Dixon,) that there are things in government bearing on the social relations that exist between the citizens and the relations that exist between the citizens and the government that exist between the citizens and the government that cannot and the citizens and the government that cannot are the indicates that the control of the government is the nost important branch of this government; and one, that in laying the foundations of this government; and one, that in laying the foundations of this government; and one, that in laying the foundations of this government; and one, that in laying the foundations of this government; and one, that in laying the foundations of this government; and one, that in laying the foundations of this government; and one, that in laying the foundations of this government, is the nost important branch of this government; and one, that in laying the foundations of this government, we should be the most eareful, the most prudent, to lay in wisdom. It is the proud privilege of this people to live under a government is the nost important branch one, that in laying the foundations of this government, we should be the most eareful, the most prudent, to lay in wisdom. It is the proud privilege of this people to live under a government is the nost important branch one, that in laying the foundations of this government, we should be the most eareful, the most privilege of this people to live under a government is the nost important branch on the social relations that cannot are the nost in privilege of this people to live under a government, we should be the most eareful. izens and the relations that exist between the citizens and the government that cannot and ought not to be done by majorities. And the very moment you lay down the principle that it majority of the legislature may, at its will and pleasure, remove a judge, that very moment you tay down the principle that the same majority may remove the executive officer of the state, and you have thus centered all the powers of the lattit be confided to able correct independent. It is the contidence of the people in that branch of government that gives happiness and repose to society; and there can be no confidence tory of the past, that no country has ever lost its liberties except by the operation of law—and the legislative department is the law. fection to the lowest man, and to bring the high est to that equal tribunal of right, which it i the privilege of a free people to secure to all the citizens. In restoring the appointment of these officers to the people, I do not desire to lessen the chances in the remotest or smallest degree, the selection of the description of men to fill those offices that I have alluded to, them to possess that independence that flows from intelligence and integrity; that independence that is characteristic of our people, and to know no man in the tribunals of justice; but to regard those considerations alone in the deci-sions they shall make. But in making then thus independent in the sight of the people, and in their own consciences, I desire that they shall be responsible. Responsible to whom? They as all the other others that we shall choose to carry out the government of this people only the agents of this people. As agents, they should be faithful and intelligent in the fulfil ment of their duties. As agents, I would have them responsible to the people, who created them for purposes of public justice; and I would make them responsible in no other way. We propose to restore the appointment of these offi-cers to the people. Heretofore, we have selected the governor, as a trustee, to nominate most of these officers, confiding to him a trust, which now, in the name and by the anthority of the people of Kentucky, we have come here to resinne and give back to those who gave the trust. We propose to make them responsible by bringing them periodically before the p when they will be required to render an ac before that people, Heretofore, we appointed these officers through the agency of the governor, during good behav-ior. We subjected them to impeachment for crimes and great misdemeanors, because it was unseemly and improper, that those who presi-ded in the tribunals of the public justice of the country, should be stained or suspected of the crime of violating the laws of the land. And in order that public justice might flow pure, tainted, and misuspected, we subjected them when charged with crimes and great misde meanors, to impeachment, to removal from of-fice, and left them subject to the laws of the country by indictment, as all other citizens are left. We did more, sir. We provided that upon an address of two-thirds of both branches of the legislature, the governor might remove for other causes less than impeachment. And the cause of removal is required to be spread The wisdom of that provision I acknowledge

If a judge became insane, it was no crine, no misdemeanor. He was not liable to impeach ment—it was a visitation of divine Providence to which the whole human family are liable If he became imbecile, he was not liable to b mpeached. Even if he failed to do the duties of his office and continued the docket, it was hardly to be considered a great misdemeanor, or subject matter for impeachment. For these, and perhaps other causes, he being incapable of ful-filling the duties for which he was selected, or failing to discharge the trust, there must be some

twenty seven of them have adopted that principle. Some twenty of them have the provision requiring two-thirds to remove on address.—
Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and one other state do not fix what number shall constitute that concurring verdict in case of impeachment; and some of them have failed to put in their constitutions the provisions for removal. Now, these provisions, by all these states, requiring, with so great manimity as they do, a concurrence of two-thirds for impeachment, and two-thirds for address, are causes for reflection and consideration—just for what they are worth before this body. There are but few states of this union that have restored to the people their glat to select their judges; and if we were to take the example of the majority, and make it conclusive on us, why, we would decide against this restoration. And, perhaps, if you were to take the whole of the nations of the earth, you would decide against their competency to govern them selves. Still, the concurring acts of so many of the stale governments, requiring the verdict of the stale governments. Take the whole acts of so many of the stale governments, requiring the verdict of the stale governments. The verdict of the people the stale governments, requiring the verdict of the stale governments. The verdict of the people is the poople upon the earth, and you would be a given the prover in our hands for the propose of the stale governments, requiring the verdict of the stale given the provisions that the provisions to the provisions of the cartal the provisions of the stale given the minute of the main of

peachment," which would have the effect of allowing them to remove for all and any cause.—
And I am also opposed to striking out the words "two-thirds," which would give the power to a majority of a quorum, or a majority of all elected. These officers are to be selected by the people, and we are to calculate that for these high, sacred trusts, that entwine themselves with the interests of all society, men of character, men of intelligence, men of capacity and learning for the particular description of business they are selected to perform, will be chosen.

My reading of the bistory of democracy in America, and the lessons which it gives us, persuade me that the intelligence of the people will induce them to select for all their offices, men capable from their age, their experience, and

capable from their age, their experience, and their talents, their knowledge, their information, their talents, their knowledge, their information, and their integrity, for the particular office in question. Take the galaxy of distinguished individuals who have filled the presidency of the United States, elected by the people themselves, and a better example of the intelligence and capacity of the people to select for that high and distinguished office, cannot be produced in the annals of the world. And it is one to which we may appeal in relation to the control of the control of the control of the cannot be produced in the annals of the world. And it is one to which we may appeal in relation to these officers, that in proportion to the importance of the office, and its application to the importance of the orace, and its application to the great interests of society, will the people be interested in filling it with talen-ted and competent men; and they will bring their intelligence to operate here, in proportion to the interests at stake. In all the State constitutions, the principle is recognised that the wisest provision in relation to the organization of government, is that its powers be confided to three descriptions of officers; those which are executive those which are in this description. tive, those which are judicial, and those which are legislative. That principle is recognised in them all. The principle is also recognised, that they should be separate and distinct, and that no one of these departments of government should be placed under the control of another. They all thow from the people. They are all the agents of the people to whom the different trusts are confided; and no one of these departments should have the power of reducing, controlling, directing, or influencing another. Their duties are clear, separate, and distinct. Their responsibility should be to the authority which treated them. What does the gentleman propose to do by this amendment? To strike out, and the effect of it is, to strike out impeachment for crime against these officers; and in the conviction of tive, those which are judicial, and those which to be sworn. In all impeaching tribunals, an oath is taken of the sacred character that is adoath is taken of the sacred character that is administered to a jury when it tries a man for his life or his liberty; or even in a case between individuals, that relates to the property of the one-dividuals, that relates to the property of the one-dividuals, that relates to the property of the one-dividuals. the other. But in this instance, the sanctity

Mr. HARDIN. The gentleman does not un-erstand me, or I do not understand myself. I he gentleman will permit me, I will explain. It s not to strike out the article for impeachment.

ut to provide for removal by address The PRESIDENT. I understood the gentleman exactly. If they are not to proceed by impeachment, if they may choose between the two modes of proceeding, if they may drop the impeachment and take address, my argument is applicable. If I desire to attain a particular object and if they are taked. ared to remove a judge, and the sanction of an oath stands in the way of such removal in one method, I should certainly avail myself of the privilege and remove the ease to a tribunal where oath is necessary, where I should not have to ride over the consciences of men to accomplish the end. I understood the gentleman right, for the effect of his proposition is to do away with the impeachment and place it within the power f the two branches of the legislature to remove, ed stain by that act, the character of these high unctionaries that the people have called to their bunals to administer the justice of the coun-y. Therefore, I am opposed to it.

The legislature are to spread upon the records, ne causes of the removal. They are to judge t the evidence which is to satisfy their minds. Indeed, it is not apparent that there is to be any evidence. They make the indictment for themselves; they spread it on their records, and they are to judge of the evidence. They may judge of the evidence from public rumor, or they may They may give notice, they may call evito do so, and then these high functionaries, created by the people, indicted by one branch of the legislature, tried by that branch, with or ithout evidence, are at their will and pleasure moved from office, and sent back to the people

hat elected them. That is the effect of it. bower of this legislature is to be like that of the British Parliament, which repeatedly sent back Mr. Wilkes to his constituents, declaring that have the effect, in high party times, when great hat he was not fit to be the representative of clamor is raised against an individual, to s

thirds, by a bare majority! Why, in Athens, we read that they banished out both provisions.

The gentleman says, there is a place where two Aristides from the commonwealth for no other cason, and for no other cause, than that the were weary of hearing him called "the just." Take deliberative assemblies from the carliest period from which you can trace their history, and you will find there are times when passion,

there is no fear. But will it always be sound? Is there is no fear. But will it always be sound? Is there no suspicion in the breast of the patriot, that even here, in this enlightened age, in this land where we boast of our independence, and

power somewhere to remove the officer, and supply his place. And hence the provision, that for causes less than impeachment, the officer might be removed upon the address of two-thirds. The constitution of the United States provides for impeachment, and that by two-thirds; and the senate shall be the body to try, and two-thirds of the representatives shall prefer the charges against these officers. And of the thirty states which constitute this union, twenty seven of them have adopted that principle. Some twenty of them have the provision requiring two-thirds to remove on address.—

cide against their competency to govern themselves. Still, the concurring acts of so many of the stale governments, requiring the verdict of two-thirds in impeachment in a criminal offence, and two-thirds in impeachment in a criminal offence, and two-thirds in an address to remove, is evidence furnished by the acts of a free people, of the extreme cantion with which they have given to invade that of another. And we may look into human nature and draw our own cosions in relation to the causa.

Now, I am opposed to the first amendment proposed by the gentleman from Nelson, to strike out the words "for cause less than impeachment," which would have the effect of allowing them to remove for all and any cause. ment like this, and who are the coercive powers that gives life, action, and being to the government itself. That they shall only be responsible to the people, that they are subject to nothing else, so that no pussion, or prejudice, shall turn the judiciary uside from the great ends for which we established it. Is there a gentleman on this floor who, were it preposed that a man should be indicted for a crime, would contend that the tribunal should not be swora, should hear no evidence, should decide without the obthat the friomal should decide without the ob-hear no evidence, should decide without the ob-ligation of an oath, consign to infamy, or con-sign to banishment any citizen of this land, would not start back from it? I would fair perwould not start back from it? I would fain per-suade myself that the gentleman from Netson has not fully regarded the consequences of this thing. I know that he is an able lawyer; I know that he is far more familiar with states-manship than I am. I have great confidence that his heart is in this movement, and that he desires to restore these offices to the people. And verily, I believe in my conscience that to him more than any other man is attributed the great unanimity with which we now meet in fa-vor of the restoration of these offices to the provor of the restoration of these offices to the peo-ple—for he early and boldly and decidedly placed himself on that ground and has not wa-

vered.

I should be sorry, as he intimates, to part with him here. A great principle is involved in this question—a great principle of re-possibility. Responsibility to whom? To the people? The term of office is the great responsibility to which I look. The reward the people are to bestow after he has served his term, when he and his friends may be created with the people with his friends may be greeted with the prond certifi-cate that a re-electron will give him, for the abde and efficient manner in which he has disc harged the duties of his trust, will give to the efficer a stimulus to increase his intelligence, to guard his integrity and his impartiality in the distri-bution of the public justice of the country. It is to that reward he should look. is friends may be greeted with the prond certifi-

It is to the approlation of a tree, intelligent, and patriotic people that the patriot looks as the brightest reward for the services and dangers he has encountered in the services and dan-gers he has encountered in the service of the peo-ple, sure that that approbation, following an upple, sure that that approbation, following an upright, virtuous, correct, and impartial conduct is better calculated than any other, to make him live in the pages of history. I want to hold out to these judges that approbation, that encouragement, that security, and foid them by the hopes of that reward to a faithful and true discharge of their lattice. by this amendment? To strike out, and the effect of it is, to strike out impeachment for crime against these officers; and in the conviction of them for these crimes, which is to remove them of a chartileous that is to treat them is not a sked where he was to go when his term was For these reasons I am opposed to striking

the judiciary. And, I expect that in this coation a provision will be inserted, that when the great inquest of the state of Kontucky, con-stituted of the representatives of the joseph-shall find an impeachment, that provision will be made for the appointment of an officer to discharge the duties during and after the trial expect we shall put a provision of that kind in e constitution, so that the tribunals of j after such inquest, shail not be filled with men suspected of crime and of great misdemeanors against the laws of the land. I expect when acerdents happen which render a judge incapable to, or improper that he should, discharge his dusect, and if there are difficulties in one mode of encomplishing it, I will take that course which will bring me more directly and more surely to the accomplishment of my end. And if I depower of appointment, nor the power of remover of appointment, nor the power of remover. power of appointment, nor the power of remov-al, except in a qualified mode. And, whenever al, except in a qualified mode. And, whenever a man is guilty of crime, and is convicted, he ought to be removed; and we direct the legi-lature in the place of a grand jury, as a grand in-quest of the state, to find the grounds of im-peachment. We trust to our senators, men whom we elect for their age, and whom the people choose for their intelligence, their probity, talents, and character, to be the trier. And, in these eases of removal, I expect that the representatives, and the senate, and the executive combined, will remove.

No man on this floor feels more firmly decided,

or desires more anxiously than 1 do, to give the apponament of all these officers to the people. There is no man sees more strongly the nexes-sity, the importance, the propriety of the inde-pendence of these judges from the power of the executive, and from the power of the legislative department than I do; yet, if these officers should be guilty of crowder. gnilty of crime or misdemeanor, elected as y may be-for no man cantell when crime-hall be brought to his own door-by the frailty and temptations of life-they shall have a tribunal fair, honorable, and such as is worthy of a free people to try them. They shall not be removed people to dy them.

unless it is manifest and clear to two thirds of
both branches of the legislature and the executive that they ought to be removed. And I think at elected them. That is the effect of it.

The people may return them again, and the and that we should be traveling in the path that

he people that had chosen him. And this is to fice the office to party, prejudice, and clamor, inaccomplished when you strike ont the two stead of his falling under the justice of his country; and for this reason I am opposed to striking

parties in this convention are to separate, and intimates very strongly that if this proposition is not sustained, many of us will part. here to make a constitution. I never expected to get it exactly my way. I calculated to yield when prejudice, when party rule is triumphant, and justice is lost and never heard of in their courts. I will not refer to the bloody scenes of the French revolution. It were enough to look at the blood of patriots sacrificed by a British parliament, at the frown, or at the instigation of the king. They were the representatives of a free people—they boast the freest in the world. And yet these representatives of the people, by their proceedings exhibited their readiness to shed the blood of patriots.

We bring the actions of men to the tribunal of should name to be in a minority, will consider that this is not the place where the friends of constitutional reform in Kentneky We bring the actions of men to the tribunal of should name. I trust that he who struck the We bring the actions of men to the tribunal of should part. I trust that he who struck the

first obtain the sanction of my judgment. This the gentleman's proposition has failed to do. [Proceedings to be continued.]

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY ::::::: OCTOBER 19, 1849.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

THE ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CONVENTION .- On Wednesday, several new delegates appeared and took their seats, among whom were those from counterfeit one dollar bill on the State Bank of Virginia and New Jersey. It was proposed that Ohio made its appearance yesterday morning congress should be memorialized to begin the in the city. It requires close inspection to dework at a point west of the organized limits of teet it.—Cin. Gazette 16th. the States of the Union. Senator Smith opposed the proposition, and took the ground that congress had not the power to construct the road! In the "Hull Penny Bank," upon a plan recently adopted in Greenock, Scotland, where there is a pophad not the power to construct the road! In the marks that had fallen from the lips of the President of the Convention, Mr. Douglass. Mr. £1.196 17s. It was collected in 594 days. The Douglass thereupon resigned his place as chairman of the convention, and took the floor in re-President in the place of Mr. Donglass.

The committee on resolutions reported a series, ny Bank is open every evening, and the amount received is invested in the savings bank. setting forth the object and spirit of the convention as truly national, neither subserving to party, sectional or local interests, and recommending congress to immediately mak/ provision for the construction of the road to the Pacific, in California, from some point on the Mississippi or frontier, as may be found eligible; that all the frontier, as may be found eligible; that all the eastern lines now tending west may be considered parts of the same. That congress should after midnight Tuesday. She brought Liverestablish military posts on the route for the protection of settlers and emigrants, and grants terial particulars the same as by the Caledonia. of land to be made to encourage population. No improvement in trade is noticed, nor have any That congress be memorialized to construct a of the good effects expected to follow the hountitelegraph line on the route, and that a com- ful harvest been realized. From Manchester, and mittee of five be appointed by the chair, to prepare and publish an allress to the people Another mail from the East Indies brings to the work. J. W. Thompson, of Indiana, Bombay to S prember 1st. The accounts addressed the convention eloquently for two regarded as satisfactory in a commercial point of hours. The following amendment was offered to the resolution by him; "That the grand mand for cotton, during the past week, at pretrunk railroad be constructed with branches to eisely the same prices as were reported by the St. Louis, Memphis and Chicago, and that a Cabelonia. committee of fifty be sent to the Memphis convention requesting the co-operation of that body.

Judge Hall, from Evansville, Indiana, president of the Evansville and Illinois railroad. L. W. Powell, Esq., from Henderson county, and John P. Cook, Esq., from Hopkins county, have heen appointed delegates to wait on the Tennessee Legislature, now in session,) to aid in pro-curing a charter for a railroad from Nashville to the Tennessee line; said road terminating at Hentained derson, Kentucky.

pone indefinitely the report and original resolu-

pained to learn that Charles Ford and A. J. mailtness which cannot be too highly commend-Galt, two young gentlemen from the county of ed, refused to be bullied, although in England Anderson, members of E. Bryant's California and France, cabinet councils have been held to company, were drewned in attempting to cross a stream called Green river, on the route to California. We had not the pleasure of an acquaintaine with either of them, but we are informed they were young men of intelligence, of industry, and promise.

Not the slightest doubt can be entertained of the result, should Russia persist in demanding the surrender of her devoted men. An European war is thought to be mevitable. The Paris "Journal des Debats" says: "We are glad to learn that England and France cardinels have been heal that all the slightest doubt can be entertained of the result, should Russia persist in demanding the surrender of her devoted men. An European war is thought to be mevitable. The Paris "Journal des Debats" says: "We are glad to learn that England and France cardinels have been heal the slightest doubt can be entertained of the result, should Russia persist in demanding the surrender of her devoted men. An European war is thought to be mevitable. The Paris "Journal des Debats" says: "We are glad to learn that England and France cardinels are the heal that the pleasure of an acquaintent of the paris "Journal des Debats" says: "We are glad to learn that the pleasure of the result, should Russia persist in demanding the surrender of her devoted men. An European war is thought to be mevitable. The Paris "Journal des Debats" says: "We are glad to learn that the pleasure of the pleasure

Mr. Nounse's Licture on Wednesday evening specting the extradition into compromise. Russian envoy finding his threatening last was very thinly attended. At this we were surprised. Mr. N. is a Kentuckian by birth, ed-tinople neation and sympathy. He is a young man of his diplomatic intercourse with the Porte.very decided intellect and acknowledged genius, and surely he should be encouraged by the people of his State of the State ple of his State, to go forward in the great work in which he is engaged. His literary productions, heretofore given to the public, have secured to him an enviable reputation-they have reflected honor upon his native state. His lec-ted States: tures are, hy competent judges, regarded as superior to his published works, and it is a shame reason to wish for an incorporation with the that our people permit such productions to be States of the American Union, likereason prompts read to "empty benches."

We are gratified to learn that Mr. N. will probably consent to give another lecture on Saturday misery. Here is no tranquility: no improvestrangers in the city, will crowd the Hall, and habitants of Canada, as the world believes they

Ohio Railroad company have made a most favor-Ohio Railroad company have made a most favorable arrangement with some English capitalists,
the inevitable separation, by reason, and with
for the entire quantity of iron required to lay
their road from Cumberland to the Ohio river.

than the prolongation of a state of sullen discon-The particulars of the arrangement are said to be, that the iron is to be paid for altogether with the bonds of the company, which are to be guaranted by the Messrs. Baring for 21,2 per cent.

The particulars of the arrangement are said to tent, till, having become utterly unbearable, some pretext should be seized on as an excuse to industry minds to haired, and armed opposition. Nothing is more to be avoided than the continuance of depression and misery, till an army of invalues chould be seized on seized on seized to selfen disconnected. The entire cost of the iron, delivered in this country, is not to exceed \$40 per ton. The bonds being guarantied by the Barings, will always be The French journals thus compare the Presiat par in the English market, and as there is now dent of that Republic and our own, in journey a certainty of the completion of the road in two ing amongst the people of their respective years from the 1st of June next, the probability countries: is that they will rise even beyond that point.

EDWARD LELAN, brother of the Sheriff of Philndelphia, died at his residence in that eity on the afternoon of the 11th inst., from the effect of the afternoon of the 11th inst., from the effect of and aids-de-camp, and high functionaries, and wounds received while aiding the force called the pomp and circumstance of a travelling out to suppress the riot on Tuesday night.

and Mr. R. A. WINGATE, of Louisville, members

Kossuth, Bem, and others to the Emperor of dent, it is ever the same man-the American Russia! We trust Turkey will persist in this

The clerk of Hamilton county has again issued certificates of election to the Democratic eandiment of claims against Mexico will meet again undertaken to disregard the legislative act of of claims filed exceeds \$12,000,000; the an apportionment! Mr. Justice Bell, one of the vestigation has not been sufficiently thorough to lawless set.

measures. I go for compromise, when compro-, SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA.-Welearn from mise is essential to gain a portion; but the man the Alexandria Gazette, that the recent attempts who secures my vote for his proposition must by many of the slaves in Clarke, Frederick, &c. by many of the slaves in Clarke, Frederick, &c., to escape, have created no little excitement in the upper country. Patrols are kept up with vigilance, and the citizens are determined to have a constant look-out for their security.

> There are over 4,000 Princes in Germany, who receive annually from the people over two hundred millions of dollars, while a laborer works eighteen hours out of twenty four for seventy two cents per week.

New Counterfeit .- A tolerably well executed

Penny Banks.—A society has been projected in Hull, England, muler the designation of the ulation of 43,003, and from 5,000 deposit habits of regularity and frugal economy, affording an opportunity for the weekly and daily deply to Mr. Smith. Henry S. Geyer was chosen posits of the smallest sums of money, payable at the end of every year. At Greenock, the Pen-

> Telegraphed for the Louisville Courier. ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SACKVILLE, N. B., October 15, 1-49. (

of the Union, and urge the action of congress dates from Calcutta to the 20th of August, and

In Liverpool there has been a moderate de-

The demand for bread-stuffs is limited, and prices have a declining tendency. There is no wention requesting the co-operation of that body."
Which was adopted, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Metals of all descriptions are in fair inquiry, and prices are fully equal to those of the previous week. Reports from the Continent represent trade in a quiet state, without any change in prices. Accounts from Havre on Thursday represent cotton as having received a considera ble impetus on account of the advices from New A rise of one-half to one franc took place, with sales of 1,525 bales. There has been a marked improvement in the rates of freight to week's rates for flour and corn are barely main-

By far the most important political news by In the Tennessee House of Representatives, on Mon-lay morning, the committee on the Judiciary made a lengthy report in favor of the election of Judges by the people. A motion to post-mark all other matters of national importance the Roman difficulty, as well as all other matters of national importance, appears almost wholly lost sight of Montanes, appears almost wholly lost sight of Montanes, appears almost wholly lost sight of Montanes, appears almost wholly lost sight of Montanes. accounts from Constantinop le state that the Em-Death of California Emberard of Carries Ford and A. J.

Death of Carries Ford and A. J.

Meeting from Constantino le state that the Emperor of Russia has made a formal demand for the surrender of Kossuth. Bein and other parents who have sought refuge in the Turkish territories. The Turkish government, with a in the determination to support their a dors in advices given by them to the Porte vailable, took abrupt departure from Constantinople. The Russian minister has closed all

> CANADA.-The Montreal Herald of recent date holds the following unequivocal language in reference to the measure of annexation to the Uni-

ANNEX TION SHOULD BE IMMEDIATE .- If we have us to desire that this incorporation should take place as speedily as possible. A state of politi-cal transition, is a state of personal and social thereby, as far as may be possible, atone for the past.

are about to pass though a revolution, that they should do it at time. But it is hardly less desirable that there should be no unnecessary delay, if we look to the interest of Great Britain, and to the continuance of that affection for her, which

erers.

"While M. Bonaparte, the veteran of no batthe fields that we are aware of, loves to be leck himself with faney uniforms, set off with broad ribands of the legion of honor, conferred upon him in his cradle, and surrounded by generals prince, passes his reviews; is bespeeched by civil, military, and religious authorities; is present at balls, and assists at dinners of eet Our old friend Frank Tilford, of Lexington, my. General Taylor, the conqueror of Mexico an old soldier grown gray in the service, clothed in modest garb, prays that he may be spared all of Bryant's California company, have opened a commission house in San Francisco, California.

So says the Louisville Courier. The foreign news in another column is highly interesting. Turkey has refused to surrender him. His son-in-law and a single servant form his whole cortege. Citizen, General, or President of the surrender him the Cincinnatus."

CLAIMS ON MEXICO.- A Washington letter of

the 9th inst. in the New Courier says-The Board of Commissioners for the settledates. (elected by full county ticket,) and has on the first of next month. The whole amount examining magistrates, protested against this enable the Commissioners to determine, even approximately, the amount of valid claims.

FRENCH WEST INDIES .- The Jamaica Despatch of the 2d instant has the following:

At Guadaloupe the public peace has been dis-urbed to an alarming degree by the factions of Schoelcherists and Bissetists, [who are opposing candidates for the Assembly,] who, with are and weap as of war, were earrying destruction of life and property to the most frightful extent. On the part of the authorities, however, it appears there was no want of firnmess and energy. the 27th of July there were 238 prisoners in the

jail of Point-a-Petre.

We have received Martinique journals of the 15th ultimo. Things were still at sixes and sevens throughout the colony. Much dissatisfaction continued to be felt regarding the amount and mode and distribution of the compensation money; and the newspapers are a good deal oc-enpied with grumblings on the subject, and en-ter largely into the principles upon which this compensation had been decided by the radical influence of the Schoolcher party.

The recent annual census of Chicago gives a population of 23,000, the growth of only four-teen years. A railroad connecting the city with the Mississippi river is in progress; twenty-one miles are already in operation and doing a great business. The road will be completed this fall to the Fox river, forty miles. In a year or two it will be finished; as will also a railroad from Detroit to Lake Michigan. Chicago is destined to be a great place.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IT DR. THOMAS respectfully invites any person or persons who may be afflicted with Headache, Toothache, Backache, Rheumatic, Neuralgie, or Sciatic Paras, to call at his room, No. 2, Smelds House, where he will take pleasure in giving them relief and comfort, and that in a very few minutes. The Doctor will probably not remain in our city longer than Sunday morning next, therefore, persons wishing to see him personally, had better call soon, so that they may have a little time to test his means whilst he is here.

October 18, 1549.

-----D'Our friend Weiler, of the Fashionable Clothing Emporium, Browns' buildings, advertises that he has "taken the batteries," of all the STOUGHTON'S RESTAURAT, apponents in his line. How far this may be true corner of Main and Ann-Streets, nearly opposite the Weisiger House. however, that he has on hand a very large and S now open for the Season. None but the best Libeautiful assortment of ready made clothing, which he uffers to all men, upon the most accommodating terms. His stock is well selected, and we do not doubt, is all that it is represented to be. Call and see him, therefore, all the naked be. Call and see him, therefore, all the naked and ill-clad, and be elothed.

the advertisement of Joyce & Walston, who desire to purchase a large quantity of Rye and 25 BBLS, instore and for sole by October 17, 1849, TOILL & CRITTENDEN. Barley and will pay the highest price for the October 5.

Members of the Convention desiring copies of the debates in the New York Constitutional Convention, can procure them by leaving their names with the Clerk of the Commonwealth

IT THE LOUISVILLE DAILY COURTER .- The Louisville Maruing Courier will be furnished to No. 3, BROWN'S BUILDING. Members of the Convention, and others, for any Subscriptions received by H. M. McCarty, at the Shields House.

Oct. 6.

Oct. 6.

Oct. 6.

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{HUMPHREY EVANS, S.} \\ \text{October 13, 1549} \xrightarrow{-0.05} \end{array}$

LF PHŒNIX LODGE, No. 28, I. O. O. F., Frankfort, Ky., meets every Wednesday night. Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited

Hall over the City Drug Store. BENJAMIN LUCKETT, Sec'y. (Yeoman copy)

CORK LEGS.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT. 10 BBLS, Lonisville Hydraulic Cement, received per Blue Wing, and for sale by Oct. 19, 1849. TODII & CRITTENDEN.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED. 6 BBLS. Clover and Timothy Seed, received per Diamothy and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. October 19, 1840. Tremendous Excitement!!

THE Proprietor of the Stitelds Honse of the State of the

A PPLES:-5 barrels Apples just received and for sale by [Oct. 19.] GRAY & GEORGE.

NEW GOODS!!! R. KNOTT, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, Ever offered in this place. It would be impossible to give an enumeration of his articles in a common advertisement, and it is deemed unnecessary to do so, taking it for granted that all in waut of goods will call and

xamine for themselves.
If FGive him an early call. Sept. 11, 1849.—883 Franklin House.

SOUTH FRANKFORT. THE subscriber is now prepared to accommodate Travellers, both man and horse, as comfortable and as reasonable as any Tavern in the West; his house is entirely new, furniture new, good new stable and careful Ostler. He will also take boarders, by the day, week, month or year. He willendeavor to merit, and hopes to receive a share of the public pat rouage.

R. T. COLEMAN ronage. June 5, 1849—860-11

BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! CHEAP READING.

A LARGE assortment Novels, Magazines, &c., got up in a cheap and popular form, are kept on hand at the Commonwealth Office. Just received an additional supply of James' last Novel, the Woodsman; the last of the Caxton's, by Bulwee; Recollections of Authory, by Dumas; Jeany Lind, by Miss Hendricks, &c. &c.

H. B. FARRAR.

Frankfort and Cincinnati Packet. The superior Steamer, DIANA, B. H. PERRY, Master, will run as a regular packet between Franciort and Cincinnat.

nati.
The thana will leave Frankfort for Cincinnati every stooday and Friday, at 10 A. M.
Will leave Oregon every Thursday evening at 3 P. M.
Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort every sunday, at 10 A. M. For Frankfort and Oregon every Wednesday, at For freight or passage apply on Board, or to June 29, 1849-872-11 LAZ, LINDSEY, Agent.

Regular Louisville Packet.

THE Packet SEA Glish will resume her former days of departure, Leaves Munay's Landing every Saturday at 8 o'clock. Leaves tregen same nay at no'clock. Leaves Franklort every Sunday and Wed-leaday at 9 o'oclock. For freight or passase apply on board or to Sept. 12, 1848—831-tf. JNO, WATSON & Co.

Regular Louisville Packet. THE Packet BLUE WING will resume her former days of departure. Leaves Munday's Landing every Mon ame day at 12 o'clock. Leaves Oregon ayand Fridayal To'clock. Leaves Frankfort every Tues For freight or work For freight or passage apply on Board or to Sept. 12, 1848-831-tf. JNO, WATSON &Co.

Oysters! Oysters!! FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS,

T. P. PIERSON, HAVING been appointed agent for one of the best Bal timore Dyster lines, is prepared to furnish as good an article as can be obtained in market, in any quantity. He solutits a share of the public patromage. He has also fitted up his lee Unean Solom as an Oyster Room, in as neat style as any in Frankfort, and is prenared to serve up these acticious bivalves in all forms, on the shortest motice.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters,

Oysters! Oysters!!

IFA few copies of the New York Debates just received and for sale at Todd's Bookstoue, St. Clair street.

October 15.

October 15.

October 15.

October 15.

Apples.

THE BATTERY TAKEN!!! 44

THE ENEMY FLED AFTER THE FIRST GON! S. WEILER & CO.,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. Members of the Convention, and others, for any length of time, at the rate of 50 cents per month.

RE now in receipt of the largest stock of READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

TF PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets every 2d and 4th Thursday night each month, at the Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Patriarchs are invited to attend.

HUMPHREY EVANS, S.

HUMPHREY EVANS, S.

are enabled to sell at very small profits.

It is no trouble to us to show our goods—so that gen
themen wanting any thing in our line, will oblice us by
giving us a call, and if we fail to trade, no barm is done.
We pleage objectives to sell at reasonable prices—and
the article sold shall be precisely such as we represent
it. We are regularly established here, and it is our
pleasure as well as our interest, to satisfy our custom-

ers.
We have just received a very handsome assortment of Einen Shirts, Mecian Brawers, and noder Shirts, and Funcy Handkerchiels, to which we ask especial attention.

Prophilipt. Kv. (Ictober 13, 1849. Frankfort, Ky. October 13, 1849.

Paste Blacking, Writing Jnk, &c. CORK LEGS.

J. FLEAGER still continues to manufacture his ARTIFICIAL LIBES, on an improved principle heretofore miknow o, and admitted by the most scientific judges to be tar superior in all respects to any leg now in use. He warrants his work to be equal in strength, lightness and service, to any manufactured in this country.

Residence at the BOWLES HOU'SE, Louisville, Ky. Tommunications, post paid, punctually attended to Represence—Hr. Gross, Professor of Surgery in the University of Lonisville, Ky.—

I am also prepared to manufacture HANDS in a superior style.

Terms made known on application, or by letter, J. FLEAGER.

Louisville, October 19, 1849.—d3t-w889-11t

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

We communicate Poste Blucking, Writing Ink, and Nieve and Buoge Lluiment.

The quality of these articles we warrant equal to superior at the low price at which we now sell least blacking and Writing Ink, offers Inducements for whe country, and the low price at which we now sell less that a higher cost in the addition of freight, Insurance, and exchange we have done during Ink, offers Inducements for whe have every necessary appliance of machinery to make these articles to the best advantage, and are pre make these articles to the less davantage, and are pre make these articles to the less that a higher cost in the addition of freight, Insurance, and exchange we have done articles we warrant equal to superior and Nicotera to buy of two, instead of bringing out an Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition of freight, Insurance, and exchange we have every necessary appliance of machinery to make these articles to the best advantage, and are pre make these articles to the less davantage, and are pre make these articles to the less davantage, and are pre make these articles to the feet of the davantage, and are pre make these articles to the less davantage, and are pre make these articles to the feet of the make these articles to the set of the coustry, and the low price at which we have warrant equal to superior

Piano Forte Warerocms, N. W. Corner of Faurth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI. PETERS & FIELD,

TAKE the liberty of informing their triends and the public generally, that they are constantly supplied with PIANO FORTIES.

From the unrivalled Manufacturers. NUNS & CLARK, and A. H. GALE & CO. of New York, and will turn them to purchasers at the New York tetail prices, giving an unlimited guaranty, with bill of sale of each instrument.

P. &. F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instru-P. &. F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instruments within three years, and received voluntary Letters from a great many Purchasers, expressing entire satisfaction with their instruments, do not hesitate to recommend them to the attention of all persons desiring to purchase, believing them superior in every respect, to any and all others offered in this city.

Orders from the interior will receive prompt attention, and instruments selected with care.

N. E. Old Planos taken in part payment.

We are constantly supplied with MUSIC from all the Eastern Publishers.

Cincinnati, October 4, 1849.—d

HAS THIS DAY commenced receiving his large and elegant Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

In view of a heavy Fall trade, he has purchased the largest assortment of Goods he ever brought to this market, and can say, without fear of contradiction, that no Retail Sture in the West can offer greater inducements to purchasers than he com. His eatire stock is new, and has been selected by himself in the Eastern Cities, from the latest importations.

His Stock comprises the largest and most desirable lot of PAPER WAREHOUSE.

of their class made in this country.

the a strict comparison of quality, weight and colors, our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We invite such comparisons by all who wish to purchase in this market.

Wholesale Paper Dealers,
Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—d

CITY STOVE STORE. No. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cincinnati, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE,

R ESPECTFULLY invite attention to their large as STOVES, GRATES, &c. Comprising the "Enrekn," "Model Air Tight,"
Premium Cooking Stoves; Fancy Air Tight Parlor
and other Heating Stoves in great variety, at LOW
PRICES FOR CASH, Call and examine.
Clincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

KENTUCKY Collegiate and Military Institute.



FRANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUN-

TY, KENTUCKY.

FACULTY.

COL. F. W. CAPERS, A. M., President and Superintendeut, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, Philosophy ato Astronomy.

HON. THOMAS B. MONRDE, Professor of Organic, Constitutional and International Law.

J. B. DEEOW, A. M., Professor of Political Economy, Commerce and Commercial Law.

MAJOR T. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Logic, Rectoric and Ancient History, CAPT, R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Felles Lettres.

CAPT, SAML, P. BASTOM, Post Adjutant.

J. T. HICKINSON, M. B., Surgeon.

Lota from.—The site of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six miles from Franklort, is in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whether moral or physical.

or physical.

Annission.—Applicants for admission, on presenting a ceitificate of good moral character, and paying the charge of the linstitute, will be assigned to classes as their advancement may justify; and, upon satisfactority passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Governor

ernor

Advantages.—The course of studies at the Institute is unusually comprehensive in its character. Whilst the Mintary Education is completed and the Cadet fitted for the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, should his country require such services, he is at the same time made an accomplished Scholar integers and science, understanding the constitutions of his country, and the dulies of its citizens and officers, and a Civil Engineer, capable of entering upon the construction of those important public works which are in progress or contemplation in every part of the United States.

LAW DEPARTMENT,

HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor. HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

This Repartment is organized, for the present, with the view of including only those branches of Law which belong rightfully to the regular A cadenic course of every college, and which are in fact necessary to enable the student to understand his own government, with the powers and duties of its citizens and officers, and to make hinself the statesman, inditory lawyer, and accomplished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted of all the Sindents of the College whilst engaged in their studies of History and Moral Philosophy, but ils exercises will be so conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

TERMS. Payable lodf yearly, in advance. Institute charce for Roard, Tuition, Lights and Washing, per Collegiate year. \$160.00 po. do. do. (Preparatory Department,) 130 th French and Spanish Languages, exira, each. 10.60 For more particular information address the under signed, at "Kentucky Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Franklin county, Ky."

Fancy and Variety Store!!

October 10, 1849 .-- 8ds

F. W. CAPERS.

MRS. KRESS, Mansion House, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, Is now receiving a general assortment of MILLI-NERY GOID'S, consisting, in part, of Pearl, Straw and French Lace Bonnets, a general assortment of Rib-bons; fine French and common Flowers, Veils, &c., &c. Bonnets of all descriptions made to order in the most fashionable style.

LADIES' FINE BRESS GOODS. LABIES? FINE BRESS GOODS.

Shawls, Scarfs, Bress Handkerchiefs, Linen Pocket landerchiefs, silk and Cotton Hospery, Kid and Picnett Bloves Head Bresses, Tuck and Side Combs &c., &c. VARIETY GOOBS, consisting, in part, of Perfunery; Fancy Scaps: Toilet, Probet and Fine Combs, Silk and Ruckskin Purses; Steel, Gilt and Silver Beads, Riags, and Tassels for purses; Cloth, Hair and Tooth Bushess, Buttons: Books and Eyes; Sewing Silk; Silk for Purses; Cotton Cord; Pins, Needless, &c., &c., with many other articles in the Variety Line.

Mrs. KRESs respectfully solicits patronage. She will receive the latest lashions for making honnets, every month during the season.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT Of the Memphis Institute, AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THE first Course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on the first of Nevember, and continue until the last of February. The Medical Pepartnent will be under the direction of the following Professors: Z. Freeman, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, R. S. Newton, M. D., Professor of Surgery, H. J. Heller, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Prac-tic of Medicine.

W. HURD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Pa-King, M. B., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurispindence, Militus Sanders, A. M., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. -, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Dis-

CLINIC LECTURERS.

CLINIC LECTURERS.

Medicine—Professor H. J., Hugge,
Surgeys—Professor R. S., Newton,
B. P., Stille, M. B., Austomical Demonstrator,
The lees for a full course of Lectures amount to \$165.
Each Professor's Ticket \$15: Matriculation \$5; hemonstrator's fee \$10. Graduation \$20.
Thuse desiring intrher information, will please adfress facilities (post paid) to the Deam: and Students
arriving in the city, will please call on him, at the residence of fir Fraim. W. EVRB POWELL, M. D.,
October 10, 1849.—8 618

Deam of the Facility.

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c. IALF pipe "Heonessy" Pale Brandy, pure and old; nalf Pipes "Otard" Pale Brandy very fine and old;

I half pipe Otard Cognac Brandy;
I half pipe Otard Cognac Brandy;
Cask old Janusica Rum;
Cask whigh the Sons' pare old Oporto Port Wine;
Cask whigh fordon' Golden Sheiry,
Cask "homony" Pare Sheiry,
Cask "Gordon' Madeira;

cask lice Tenerile Wine; 9 casks "Robert Byas's" London Bro, Stont, 10 bbls, Dld Peach Brandy, very superior; 10 bbls, Old Bourbon, (very superior.) for sale on draft or by the bottle ! GRAY & GEORGE

Fine Cordials, &c.!

case Curacao; 2 cases French Cordiats, assorted; 1 case: Sunsse" Extrait l'Abetuthe; 1 case Punch Essence; 2 cases Muscat defrontignau; 1 case Hocheimer Wine; I cases Catawha Wine; 4 cases Catawha Wine; 5 cases "Mt. Julien Medoc" Claret. GRAY & GEORGE.

For sale by October 12, 1849. MIEESE. - Prime Western Reserve Cheese, In store CANDLES, -50 whole balf and quarter boxes o "Werk's" Star Candles; 20 boxes best Summer Mould Candles, for sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

SUNDRIES.—Toys, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Pocket Books, Port Monais, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ball Memorandums, Needle Cases, Nut-Crackers, Segar Cases, Bead Purses, Razors, Saving Hoxes—and a general assortment of "Notings too tedious to mention." For sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

HAVANA SEGARS,—Our stock of fine Segais is excellent. If you really wish a good Segar, and no mistake, call at GRAY & CEORGE'S, Delobr 12, 1849. 20 BARRELS, Ohl Rectified Whiskey, in store and E. F. JOHNSON.

VINEGAR.

BBLS. Cider Vinegar, a fine article for family use pickling, &c.; in store and for sale by Sept. 11.

TOHD & CRITTENHEN. VERMONT and ITALIAN MARBLE



OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
May always be had on short notice, and lowest prices, finished in Enstern Style, at
my shop on Main Street, opposite the Shields House,
Frankfort, Aug. 28—881-tf WM. STROBRIDGE.

LOUISVILLE HYDRAULIC LIME. 15 BBLS. J. Hulme's necessary.

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

ORN KNIVES.

DOZ. Corn Knives, of Scythe material, on hand an TODD & CRITTENDEN.

MORE NEW GOODS!

Frankfort Clothing Emporium, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.

SPANGENBERG & PRUETT,

WOULD inform their friends and the
public, that having just received their
entire Stock of NEW GOODS from
the East, (where they were selected
with great care by an old experienced Merchant.) are now prepared to
show and sell cheap for CASH. as
haudsome a selection of CLOTHS, haudsome a selection of CLOTHS, CASSINERES, SATTINETS, VESTING, Finney Articles, &c. &c. as can be found in the city, and no mistake. Just call and see them, and the articles will tell the tale for themselves. We kell free to say that our stock is as fine as any offered in this market.

Also—Da hand constantly, a LARGE AND SPLEN-DID LOT OF CLOTHING, made up by ourselves, and warranted soul.

Strangers visiting our city who wish a good article in the Clothing line, would do well to give us a call.

The fishionable Tailoring Department will be under the numediate direction of Mr. Spandenberg, already well known to the public as an experienced and already well known to the public as an experienced and successful Cutter. They keep an hand a full assertiment of Cholts, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c. for CUSTOM WORK, which will be sold at reasonable prices.

It remember that the Frankfort Clothing Emperium," corner of Main and St. Clair syreets, is the place to get Good Clothing, Chicar for Casm.

Frankfort, Sept. 16, 1849—884-tl

WANTED! WANTED!! File undersigned are desirous of purchasing Six Hundred Bushels of RYE, and Three Thou-and Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing to just the highest CAS Horizon.

WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY, E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnation ILOT BISCUIT; | Water Crackers; Soda Crackers; Water Crackers; Graham Crackers; Soda Crackers; Managar Crackers, &c.,
Always on hand at the lowest prices.
Lif Country Merchants are invited to call.
ROBERT MERRILL, Ja
Cincinnati, October 4-d.

CHARLES MULLER,

IMPORTER OF

P. HOLLAND,

Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O. Being Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCOS lower than any other establishment West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from

Of the following styles, VIRGINIA. MISSOURI. KENTUCKY. Lb. Lunip. Cincinasti, October 4, 1949 .-- d

A. B. EATON. STEAM SPICE MILLS.

CONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted PEPPER. GINGER, MESTARD,
ALLSTITE, Geounie African Cayenne.
TINNAMON, Geounie African Cayenne.
The above articles may be had in bulk, or put up in Pack ages suited to the BAFAIL TRADE, and nearly labeled.
Ground COFFEE, Ground COFFEE,

Ground COFFEE, Ground RICE, Roasted COFFEE, Roasted PEA-NUTS.

African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bettles.
Ground Coffee packed in papers to order, for Charl Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.
To Illitels and Steam Boats supposed at short notice,

To Holes an Access based on the Access based on the assumable learns, CASII paid for MUSTARD SEED.

To Represent the Springer & Whiteman; Burrows & Chompson; T. C. Mutter & Co.; Harrison & Hooper; Hosea & Fraser, Minor, Andrews & Co.

Horris:—tad House, W. E. Marsh; F. S. Hotel, A. Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, C. J. Noble, Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. THE undersigned would respectfully call the atten-tion of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, consisting of law, Medical, Thenlogical, Miscellane are and School Books: Blank

GEORGE COX

Important Information. SHIRES.

128 Sycamore, and 26 Foorth St., Cincinnati,

COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEET IRON and JAPANED WARE

escription.

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the city. and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and most splended in the whole rountry. Cinciunat, Ohio, October 5, 1849.—d

J. E. WITHERS. C. A. WITHERS & CO.

KEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Missouri, Kennucky and Virginia TOBACCO, of all descriptio s, together with every article usually found in a Tobacco Establishment. Having accepted the According to the form of the form of

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. JOYCE & WALSTON,

is bbls, old Bourbon Whlskey;
15 do. old Copper distilled do.;
3 half pipes superior Brandy, Maglore brand;
6 half pipes Cognac Brandy;
10 bbls, Cognac Brandy;
11 bbls, Cognac Brandy;
2 pipes pure Holland Gin;
2 pipes superior Port Wine;
2 pipes superior Adderia Wine;
30 boxes pressed Tallow Candles;
90 boxes Star Candles;
90 boxes Rosin Span.

2 bisses Castile Soap;
5 hall boxes superior Gunpowder Tea;
1 box Black lea;
1 Tierce Rice,
5 boxes Starch;
20,000 half Spatish Cigars;
12 doz. half boxes Sardines;
5 bbis. double refued Loaf Sugar;
20 bbis. New Orleans Sugar;
60 bags superior Rio Coffee;
10 boxes James River Tohacco;
5 hoxes Cavendish do;
10 bags old Government Java Coffee;
10 bbis. Salt;
75 bags Table salt;
100 boxes Burrows' Mustard;

100 boxes Burrows' Mustard; 40 kegs No. 1, Lard. Also-A large resortment of STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WARE, and other rticles too numerous to mention.
P. S. We will trade for t'ountry Produce on liberal erms.
Frankfort, Sept. 14, 1841.—884ff

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL sell my farm on the Kentucky river, about two miles from Frankfort; it contains about SIX HUN-HRED AND THIRTY ACRES, and is well adapted for a Stock Farm. Persons wishing to purchase will be able to get a bargain. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

TERMS—One fourth in four months, and the balance none, two and three years, negotiable paper. TEICHES-One tourth in four months, and the balance one, two and three years, negotiable paper.

Prankfort, Sept. 3. 1848—200-tf. THO. 3. PAGE.

ive the highest CASH price.

Frankfort, October 4, 1849.—d MERRILL'S BAKERY,

Finey Goods, Tays, Cutlery, Looking Glass
Plates, Etc.

A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut
street, three doors below Pearl, Ciocinnati, and 30
Platt street, New York.

(et. 4, 1849.—d)

1,000 to 5,000 Packages,

HARRISON & EATON, Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, op-posite Peurl Street House, Cincinnal, . .

71, Maio Street, Cincinnati, Offic.

A splendid and large variety of House Furnishing Goods, consisting of Fancy Hardware, Hollow Wate, Brooms, Dusters, Window and Willow Ware, &c. &c., atways on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. In addition to the above the propertor is prepared to undertake the Accucy, and attend to the Sale of Newly Invented, Ornamental or Useful Articles of atmost every

C. A. WITHERS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., consisting of 15 bbls, old Bourbon Whiskey;

John C. Herndon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKPONT NENTUCKY,

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort—
the Anderson, Owen, Woodford, and Shelby Circuit Courts—and will attend to the collection of debts
in any part of the State. Office on St. Clairatreet, 2d
stoor above the Court flows.

He will attend to the preparation and prosecution of the claims of soldiers to bounty land, for property lost, and for arrears of pay.

April 1.1849—599-t1 ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFONT KENTUCKY,

Ben. Monroe

HAS associated with him in the practice of Law, his son Andrew Monroe. They will practice in the several courts held in Frankfort, and attend to collections in the adjoining counties Strictation will be given to any business confided to their care.

April 1.1844—599-tt

B. B. SAYRE'S English, Classical and Mathematical School WILL commence its next session on the 24th day of September. Notes that Boarders can be well accommodated. August 23, 1849-881-11

Morton & Griswold, Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job-Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky. HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF AW. Medical, Theological, Classical, School and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, qualty, and price. IF Colleges, Schools and Private Libraries supplied at a small ad-

ance on cost. Wholesale or retail. April 1, 1845-653-by. KIMBALLS DAGUERREAN ROOMS,

OVER PIERSON'S CONCECTIONERY, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY. THE subscriber having closed, for the season, his Manufactory of Shower Baths and Refrigerators, is prepared to devote bis exclusive attention to his be cuerreotype. Rooms. Having purchased a large lot of Jewelry and Stock, in prepared to accommodate all which may favor him with their patronage, on the most reasonable terms. Frankfort, Sept. 11, 1849.—883

Doctor Geo. Stealey

WILL ATTEND EEGULARLY TO THE PRACTICE OF Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. OFFICE-No. 3, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY. August 21, 1849-880-17

Dr. Joseph G. Roberts

HAS resumed the practice of Physic and Surgery in Frankfort and the vicinity. Office, No.3, Swigert's Row, St. Clair street, apposite the Com-FRANKFORT, Aug. 21, 1849-880-11 Fine Cigars.

PLANTATION, Cuba Principe, Payizo, Star Principe, Habanua, Colorada, Regalia, Grenadero's Regalia, El Lean De Cro. Pressed Regalia, and Holbrook's Cigara, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 6, 1849.—887

Fine Tobacco.

PERGUSON'S Extra fine Buena Vista Chewing To-bacco: Goodwin's fine cut Patent Chewing Tobacco: Sun Cared, Sweet Leaf, and Common Tobacco, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 6, 1848.—887

H. P. NEWELL'S Conch and Light Carriage Manuactory, Curner of Mulberry and Second Streets, opposite New



NEWELL'S "REPOSITORY, AT FRANKFORT, KY.,

First door be'on the Weiniger House, on Ann Street. CHARIOTS, Landeaus, Coaches, Rockaways, Brits-kas, Chariotees, Buggies, Harness, &c., made to order, and receiving here every week.

ALSO-DEALER IN

Hardware and Groceries, Carriage Triumings, Springs, Axles, Cloths, Laces, Patent Leather, Spanish Moss, Laups, Bands, &c. ALL LOW FOR CASH,

AT NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, Between the Weisiger and Market Houses, FRANKFORT, KY.

September 11, 1849,-881

Hard Ware.

A general assortment of improved Locks; Metallic Kuobs; Mill Saws; Iland and Tenant Saws; Screws; Files; Nails; Scales; Augsirs; all kinds of Tools, &c. Call and examine.

Groceries.

OAF SUGAR: New Orleans Sugar; best Old Rio La Coffee; lest Magnolia Flour: Bacon and Mackerel; Tea; Grackers; fresh Butter every week, best cheese; Star and Summer Candles; all in store, and far sale low for cash or trade by H. P. NEWELL. September 17th-884

DILL'S SARSAPARILLA.—A large lot in store and for sale by Oct. 8-7 SAM. HARRIS. HALBROOK'S HALF SPANISH CIGARS,

L best article, in store, and for sale by October 8, 1849.—d SAM, HARRIS. Col. ALLEN'S CI BA CIGARS-Instore and for sale by October 8.] SAM, HARRIS.

Common CIGARS.-A large lot in store and for sale by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS.

CORNWALL'S STAR CANDLES-In store and for sale by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS.

OLDHAM & TODD'S COTTON.—The best ar ticle, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS. MAYSVILLE COTTON.—A large lot of the best, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—The best article, different kinds, in store and for sale by October 8, 18.9. SAM. HARRIS.

BACON AND LARD.—The best flacon and Lard in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS. October 8, 1849.

ROBERT STEVENSON, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

House and Sign Painter, Guilder and Glazler, Paper Hanger, &c. NEWELL'S EUILDINGS, ANN-ST. I MITATION of Woods, Narbles, Damaaks, Tapestries
Morocco, Ground, Window Shade Bronzing and
Ceiling and Wall Paintlog, in Oil, Turpentine, Size and

sition Colors, and every style of interior decora Mixed Paint for family use, for sale, Work attended with promptness, on the most libera-erms. Frankfort, October 3, 1849.—3m

Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.

Henry Samuel,

On East Side St. Cloir St., opposite the Mansion House. HAVING recently refitted his establishment in a style superior to any in the city, and as he bas fit ted up good Gas Lights, he is prepared at all times to attend to all that may give him a call. He continues to keep for sale Perfumery, Brushes, Gloves, Crawats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., &c.

HIS NEW BATH HOUSE,

which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to none in the city, is open from Monday to Sunday morn-ing, where all can obtain any kind of Bath at the short-ext notice. He las, also, the best kind of washer-wo New Grocery Store.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of the town and country, that he has opened a new GROCERY STORE in one of the Rooms of the Odd Pellows Hall, on Market street, where he will have always on hand a good assortment of FAMILLY GROCERIES, which he will sell very low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce. nien, and any one wanting clother

WASHED OR SCOURED,

can have it done in superior order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally beoct. 4. 1849-870-1f

POCKET AND PEN KNIVES.

DOZ. assorted sizes Wostenbolm's celebrated "Anglo Saxon" Pocket Knives;

odor. various qualities and sizes of Rogere & Wostenbolm's Cutlery, just received and for sale by Sept. 11.

JOHN P. HAGGIN ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will Practice Law in blercer and the adjoi Harrodaburg, Sept. 1849.-885-1y

Proposals for Indian Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS

AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Far-mers' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will sell as low as any house in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 53. Third street, near Main, next to the Courier office, Louisville, Ky. Louisville, October 2, 1859.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA

LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this Department will commence on the first Monday of December nest, and continue until the first Monday of April. They are intended to embrace the most important branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public, International and Constitutional Law. Lectures will

delivered upon the various branches and subjects, by

our professors.

Those by Professor Henry A. Bullard will embrace

1. The history of the Roman Law, from the earlies:

times.

11. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School.

111. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the todes of France and Spain.

11V. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States.

Those by Professor Theodore II. McCales, wili

treat of:

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights and Obligations of Masters and Mariners, Collisions, and other Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Maratime Services to Building, Repairing and Supplying Ships.

11. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Treaties of Peace, and Private International Law.

al Law.

111. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts.

The Lectures by Professor RANDELL HUNT will treat

. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Per-

11. The Criminal Law and Plactice in Courts of Vininial Jurisdiction.
111. The Law of Evidence
Professor Thomas B. Monroe will deliver Lectures and instruct the school upon these branches of Law:
1. The Common Law of England as it was in England, and as it is now found in the United States in the Frideral and State Governments.
11. Constitutional and statutary organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and of the several States.
111. Equity Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained in England and as now recognized and practiced in the Courts of the United States, and a portion of the State Courts.
111. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in Equity.

IV. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in Equity.

V. The systems of common actions and pleadings, with the practice therein, and generally in the Churts of Founton Law—in contradistinction to those of Equity and Admarally.

The exercises will be two lessons every day—except the hollidays established by law—each occupying in all between one and two hoors, and consisting of a fecture, recitation, or an examination, or two or all of them combined, besutes the exercises in the Moot Cont.

The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be held regularly every day by one or other of the protessous, for the instruction of the students in practice in every description of cause, and in the courts of every inrisdiction, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court of the State and of the United States.

In order that the school shall be composed of gentle men only, every student must be personally known to one of the professors, or introduced satisfactorily, and hefore his admission into the school be must marriculate by the payment of the sum of live didiars to the Dean of the Faculty or Secretary of the Unive sity, and thereinp on incribe himself, after which he will pay or other west.

satisfy each professor the sum fixed for his reward.

The fee of each professor is fixed at twenty five dolars.
The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the students who shall have attended two full courses of the becures and eversises of the school, or one full course, after having read full twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable counsellor at law, and who shall on the examination of the several professors be found by them all worthy of the honor.

11. A. BULLARD, Dean,
New Orleans October, 1819.

J. P. CAMPBELL, E. F. METCALFE, R. R. RANSON, J. ARTI S Cincinnati Cincinnati. Cincinnati. Maysville

CAMPBELL, METCALFE & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMIS-SION MERCHANTS, No. 43, Main Street, be-tween Front and Columbia, CINCINNATI, Ohio.

ARTUS, METCALFE & CO.

GROCERIES.

A Some of our firm intends remaining in the South all Winter we will be constantly in receipt of GRU-CERIES, which we will sell as LOW as they can be bon, littles where in this Market. We would respectfully

call the attention of all visiting this City, to the large and complete assortment of GROCERIES which we have on hand, which consists in part of the following,

750 sacks prime Rio Coffee;
40 sacks prime Java Coffee;
45 half chests Gunpowder Tea, some very fine;
25 do do Imperial Tea, do;
30 do do Young Hyson Tea, do;
150 Catty boxes G, P, and Imp. Tea, do;
10 half chests Black Tea, do;
200 boxes Virginia and Missouri Tobacco, pound lum;
5's, e's and 16 plue, of various qualities;
100 barrels Nos. 1, 2 and 2, New Mackerel;
100 half and quarter do, do;
100 boxes Raisins;

100 boxes Raisins; 300 kegs Nails, assorted sizes; 50 do do, Ed fencing and 8d Brads; 50 harrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar, Lover-

100 lihos, prime New Sugar; 500 harrels Molasses; 75 barrels and half barrela Sugar House Molasses;

No. 43, Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Frankfort, February 9, 1849.—856-d& wtf

Executor's Notice.

A LL persons Indebted to the estate of James T. Judge, dec'd, by note or otherwise, are earnestly requested to call and settle immediately. And all persons having claims against the estate will present them properly proven and aworn to, to the undersigned, who may be found at the Commonwealth office.

H. B. FARRAR, H. L. JUDGE, Executors of James T. Judge, dec'd, Sept. 25, 1849-885-31.

750 sacks prime Rio Coffee;

ing brand; 100 do Loaf Sugar; 20 hoxes double refined Sugar;

5 casks Dutch Madder; 5 ceroons S. F. Indigo;

40 hags Pepper; 24 bags Allspice; 20 barrels Salaratus;

25 barrels Alum

December 19, 1848.-845

HOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MAYSVILLE, Ky.
December 19, 1848.—845

New Orleans, October, 1819.

WHOLESALE

of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, SEPT. 29, 1449.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, until 10 o'clock on Thursday, the first day of November next, tor furnishing the following goods in the quantities annexed, or thereabouts, for the use of the Indians, and deliverable in the city of New York, viz: WOODRUFF & McBRIDE Blankets.

Blankets.

2,100 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh a pounds.

1,900 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

1,175 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 250 by 56 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.

980 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 56 by 50 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.

900 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 52 by 46 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.

400 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.

300 pairs 3½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

100 pairs 1½ pint scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 46 tinches, and weigh 10 pounds.

300 pairs 3½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 42 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

250 pairs 3½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 5½ inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

100 pairs 3½ point genthella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 5½ inches, and weigh 10 lbs.

100 pairs 3½ point genthella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 72 inches, and weigh 10 lbs.

100 pairs 3½ point genthella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 72 inches, and weigh 10 lbs.

pounds. arrs 2‡ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 lbs.

Dry Goods.

1.000 varids scarlet stronds.
800 yards shue stronds.
18.0 yards fancy list cloth, blue
750 yards fancy list cloth, scarlet
350 yards fancy list cloth, scarlet
350 yards fancy list cloth, blue
750 yards fancy list cloth, blue
750 yards gray list cloth, blue
750 yards saved list cloth, blue
750 yards saved list cloth, scarlet
800 yards saved list cloth, green
925 pounds worsted yarn, 3 fold
160 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs
80 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs
75 dozen black silk handkerchiefs
76 dozen 64 cotton shawls
77 dozen 8-4 woollen shawls
78 dozen 8-4 woollen shawls
78 yards domestic calico
78 yards Barglish and French carry

40 30zen 8-4 Woohen Shawaa 28,000 yards domestic calico 5,000 yards English and French calico 10,100 yards Merrimack calico 3,500 yards blue drilling 8,000 yards Georgia stripes 4,000 yards blue denims 1,400 yards cottomale

1,600 yards cottonade 7,600 yards domestic shirting, bleached 15,000 yards domestic shirting, unbleached 15,000 yards domestic sheeting, unbleached yards checks, stripes, and plaids dozen woollen socks

 Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Tracers, Partnerships, and Corporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Bathnents and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Afficightment by Charter Party, and for Conveyance in a General Ship; of Freight, Jettison, and Average Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Liens, and Stoppage in Transitu.
 The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction. 7,000 yards plaid linsey 1.500 yards flannels, assorted 1.600 flannel shirts 420 pounds linea thread

470 pounds threat thread
550 pounds cotton thread
400 dozen spoed cotton, Nos. 1 to 20
80 pounds sewing silk
710 nieces riband, assorted
4,300 yards bed ticking
1,000 yards Kentucky jeans

,000 yards Kentucky Jeans 500 yards sattinets 150 gross worsted gartering 200 poinds Chinese vermillion 20 duzen silk handkerchiefs, bark and Bandana 15ft gross fancy and clay pipes Hardware.

,780 pounds brass kettles 1,090 tin kettles 76 nests of japanned kettles, 8 in a nest 276 dozen butcher knives 28.600 gun flints

25 gross squaw awls 7,000 fish hooks 25 dozen fish lines 25.0(W) needles, assorted 100 dozen combs, assorted 10 dozen scissors, assorted

10 gross gun worms 10 gross gan worms
12 dozen axes, to weigh from 44 to 54 pounds
50 dozen half axes, to weigh 24 pounds
24 dozen hatchets, to weigh 14 pounds Agricultural Implements, &c.

730 axes, to weigh from 44 to 54 pounds 400 half axes, to weigh 24 pounds 200 hatchets, to weigh 14 paunds

25 broad axes 200 drawing knives, 12 inches in length 500 augers, in equal proportions of 12, 1, 2, and 2 inch 7.00 pairs hames 7.00 pairs trace chains

40 cross cut saws, 7 feet in length 40 cross cut saws, 6 feet in length

100 hand-saw files 100 cross-cut saw files 40 log chains, to weigh 25 pounds each 600 Whittemore cards, No 30 700 quarters socket chisels

90 planes, fore and jack Northwest Guns.

650 Northwest guns. two thirds of which must measure % inches in length of barrel, and nne-third 42 inches, to be delivered in the city of N. York nr Philadelphla, as may be required.

Samples of all the above articles are deposited in the ice of the Commissioner of Indian Atlairs; and it may nplements, and northwest guns are entirely new and thefter quality than the articles heretolore furnished

The proposals may be divided into four parts, viz: 1st. Blankets.

Drygoods. Hardware, to include agricultural implements, &c. 4th. Northwest guns.

The lowest competent responsible hidder will receive the whole or any part of the contract according to the above scale, the Department reserving to itself the right o determine whether the bidder is competent and ves

to determine whether the bidder is competent and 'esronsible, or int.

The whole amount in money to be applied to the purclase of goods will be about \$90,000, but the Department
reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of
any of the articles named, or substitute others in lieu
thereof, or to require, at similar prices, such good as may
be wanted for presents or other purposes, in the administration of the affairs of the Department. Goods of
American manufacture, all other things being qual, will
be preferred; but as all the samples of blankets and
cloths are of foreign manufacture, it will be necessary
when a domestic article is bid for, that a sample of it
should accompany the bid, to enable the Department to
decide whether it is of equal quality with the samples to
be exhibited.

The party proposing to supply the articles will make

sminid accompany the bid, to enable the Repartment to decide whether it is of equal quality with the samples to be exhibited.

The party proposing to supply the articles will make an invoice of all the items embraced in the above list, and affix the prices, in dollars and cents, at which he or they will lurnish them, deliverable in New York, (or if the contractor prefers it, about one half the duantity may be delivered in St. Louis, Missouri, free of expense to the Government,) on or before the 15th day of May next, assuming the quantity of each article as specified in this advertisement, and extending the cost, making an aggregate of the whole invoice constituting the lid. The goods will be inspected in New York (and in St. Louis, if any portion of them should be delived there) by an agent of the United States, who will be appointed by the Department for the purpose, and to ascertain the comformity of the articles purchased with the samples exhibited, when the contract itself, which shall contain a clause that if the articles are not turnished within the time prescribed, or if they are of insufficient quality in the opinion of the agent aforesaid, and if within five days after notice of such insufficiency the party shall med furnish others in lieu thereof of the required quality, the United States shall be authorised to purchase them of others, and to tharge any increase of price they may be compelled to pay therefor, to the contractor, who shall pay the said difference to the United States.

Bonds will be required, in the amount of the bids, with two good surferes, the sufficiency of whom to be certified by a United States Judge or District Altorney, for the faithful performance of the contracts. Payment will be made after the contract is completed and the delivery of the goods as a foresaid to an agent of the Heartment, upon a duplicate invoice certified by him.

Communications to be marked "Proposals for Indian goods."

The bids will be submitted with the following head-

29 barrels Salaratus;
24 barrels Alum;
25 barrels Copperas,
18 barrels Epsom Salts;
50 boxes No. 1, Soap;
10 kegs Shot, assorted Numbera;
4,0.0 pounds Bar Lead;
3 barrels Mason's Blacking;
90 gross Butler's Blacking;
500 lbs. Cassia;
250 reams Paper, different sizes;
900 bales Batting;
10,00tt dozen Cotton Yarns;
2,000 pounds do;
95 bales Candle Wick and Wrapping Twine;
50 boxes Pearl and Fox's Starch;
50 boxes Candles;
50 boxes 8 by 10 Glass;
50 boxes 8 by 10 Glass;
50 boxes 10 by 12 do;
5 tierces New Rice;
And every thing usually kept in an establishment of this kind. We would also remind those huying goods, that if bought of us, they will be forwarded through Maysville Iree of charge. Any inders with which we may be entrusted, will be attended to with promptness, and strict fidelity to the interest of those who order.
CAMPIBELL, METCALFE & CO.,
No. 43, Main street, Cuncinnati, Ohio. The bins will be received that are not made in the form and terms here prescribed:

1 (or we) propose to turnish for the service of the Indian Department the following goods, at the prices affix-

"I (or we) propose to turnish for the service of the Indian Department the following goods, at the prices of the detection of the contract should be proceed to them respectively, viz:

(Here insert the list of goods)

Deliverable in the city of New York (or St. Louis) on or before the — day of — uext, and in case of the acceptance of his proposals, the quantity being prescribed by the Department, I (or we) will execute a contract according to this agreement; and give satisfactory security to the Department within ten days after the acceptance of this bid; and in case of bailure to enter into such contract, and give such security, I (or we) will pay to the United States the difference between the sums bidden by me (or us,) and the sum which the United States may be obliged to pay for the same articles."

—Each and every bid must also be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by one or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by some one who is known to the Department, either personally or by his official position.

"I (or we) hereby guaranty that ——, the above hidder, will comply with the terms of the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 29th September, 1849, if the contract should be awarded to him, and enter into hond for the execution of the same within the time prescribed."

ORLANDO BROWN. Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
September 29, 1849.—7-3ta wt1st Nov. no. 7.

A LARGE assortment of Tea Trays, from common to very auperior, by the single one or the set; in store and for sale by

Sept. 11.

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c.

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c.

AZ. LINDSEY has in store, just received,
10 hold prime N. O. Sugar;
100 bags Rio Coffee;
50 barrels Plautation Molasses;
10 barrels "Polka" "syrup;
50 barrels S. F. Fluur, (Uhio;)
1 pipe Pale Brandy;
2 parrels Common Brandy;
2 barrels Common Brandy;
2 barrels Common Brandy;
50 barrels Rectified Whisky;
50 barrels Rectified Whisky;
50 barrels Cepter Whisky;
500 boxes Star Candles;
100 boxes Mould Candles;
3 tierces Rice;
60 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar, (assorted qualities;)

qualities;)

20 boxes Tobacco;

100 hoxes Window Glass, (ass. sizes;)

100 kegs Nails.

With many other articles not mentioned.

Sent.



New Cabinet Warrroom and Manufactory. J. D. RAKE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he is now located in the new Shop, on Main Street, nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Macurdy, where he will be slad to see his old customers, and others who may want Cabinet Work. Connected with his shop he has opened a Furniture Wareroom, and intends in keep a good stock of furniture on hand, to which he respect fully invites the attention of all wishing to jurchase. COFFINS

made to order at all times -- night or day -- promptly. He has a neat Henrse, with which he will attend calls, at any time, night or day, in the city or country,
_ June 26, 1849-8 2-1f

Book Binding.

C. KEENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore exlended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS, ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

No BLANK BOOKS, of every description, manushort notice, to order, on reasonable terms dery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Frankfort, July 31, 1847-773-tf.

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D. H18 operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is emabled to operate with for less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted, the worktownship will show for itself. Calls will be thank fully received. Office hours from 7 o'clock until 6.

MDOffice, corner of Main and Ann streets, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Frankfort, July 18, 1848—823-by.

DOCTOR W. T. PRICE,

W 11.1. give his undivided attention to the practice of Medicine in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and office on Main Street, one door below James Burnes' Grocery Store. June 1 1848-by DR. BEN. MONROE

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics, and hopes by skill and industria his profession to merit a portion of their patronage. Office on St. Clair street. Nov. 7, 1848.

Lysander Hord, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals. Federal Court, General Pourt, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to flis office is on St. Clain street, near the bridge, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, April 1, 1849—509-t1

Major & Richmond,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, WILL Practice in all the various Courts held in Frankfort, and give their prompt attention to any business that may be confided to their care, either in Frankfort or any other part of the State.

Outcom Main Street, opposite the Mansion House.

If FJOEL C RICHMOND, is also Commissioner of Deed &c., for the States of Virginia, Olno, &c. &c. Frankfort, March 6, 1849.—850f. Frankfort, March 6, 1849.-856tf

C. S. Morehead & W. D. Reed,

ATTOUNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY Will practice Law in co-partnership, in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Cucnit Court. W. D. Reed will regularly ractice in the Washington, Henry, and Owen Circuit Office West side St. Clairstreet, and at all times open Frankfort, April 1, 1849-599-tf

T. N. Lindsey,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, PRANKFORT, KY.,
WILL Practice Law in all the Courts held in Franklort and the adjoining Counties. His Office is in
the Old Bank Building—Entrance on St. Clair street.
Frankfort, Feb. 25, 1849 -- 51 tf

V. & J. A. Monroe, Attorneys at Law, Franktor!, Kenincky. W11.1 practice in the counties of Owen, Scott, Heory, Anderson and Shelby, and in all the Courts in

Poffice on St. Clair Street, next door to Keenon's Book Bindery. T-JOHN A. MONROE, Commissioner for the States of Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, will take the acknowledgment of Deeds, and proof of other writings to be recorded or us-

Dec. 14, 1847-795-tf Dr. Ben. Hensley, Jr.,

W LL practice medicine in Frankfort and the adjacent country. Office on the South side of Main street, in the roton formerly occupied by Dr. Phythian.

Through the various charitable institutions of a large city, to one of which, (Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley,) he was appointed a "Resident Surgeon." Dr. H. aniassed a fund of practical information that, otherwise, would have required wears with an ordinary practice. ould have required years with an ordinary practice. March 24, 1840-702-ti

Law Notice.

JOHN P. BRICE, Attorney at Law, WILL practice in all the Courts held in Knox, Whitley, Laurel, Rockcastle, Clay and Itarlan connties.

August 28, 1849—881-tf

20,000 Pounds Wool Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase twenty thousand pounds good fleece, or tub washed wool, for which the highest market price will be paid in CASH, on delivery at his Fuctory in Midway, Ky.

JAS. W. MARTIN. May 15 1849-886-11

Ketchum & Headington, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CINCINNATI, OHIO. Office in Gazette Building, Mam-street, between 3d and 4th streets. REFER TO-Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.

(EFFR TO — I homas N. Lindsey, Esq., Wm. D. Reed, Esq., Hon. A. K. Woolley, M. C. Johnson, Esq. Lexington, Ky. TFMr. KETCHUM will go to Texas ahout the 1st of Cobber next, and will attend to the collection of lebts, and the recovery and locating of lands.

Cincinnati, March 13, 1849.—857-1y

Letcher & Tilford,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, PRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, Will attend jointly to business confided to them, in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and the counties adjoining. W Coffice on the West side of St. Clair street. Frankfort, April 1, 1849-704-tf

Law Notice. JAMES MONROE, Atterney at Law, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfor and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to the collection of claims in surrounding counties, and the preparation of the papers to insure Land Warrants or Treasury Scrip of the volunteers. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House
July 6, 1847—769-tf.

To the Farmers and Drovers of Kentucky

O'NE year has now nearly clapsed since we first laid the foundation of our business in the State of Kentucky, and in approaching another season's operations, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude and thanks for past patronage, and boping that such may be continued to us.

We have made considerable improvements in our establishment, and wid be prepared to execute twice as much work as last year, with nucl great facility. We are about erecting a new Scalding Slaughter House, and enlarging our Singering Bed to twice its original size, so we compute we shall now be enabled to slaughter with facility from 7.00 to 1,5.00 Hogs daily.

We have added considerably to our Hog Pens; all have open re-floored and put in a thorough state of repair.

Our Cammission Pork Pucking Business will be continued as usual; and our Irover friends will at all times find us most anxious to facilitate their views, and execure to the unmost of our ability, any business extended to our care.

In our last season's operations we had much to contend against in the shape of opposition, prejudice, and by malicious reports, ex. These obstacles have been chink they are satisfied, and can assure them i will be our aim to render them more and more so each successive year.

We would call the attention of those barmers resistent.

essive year. We would call the attention of those barmers resi oling within range of our wagons, to our advertisement for Straw, in this paper. MILWARD & OLDERSHAW. Covington, Ky., June 19, 18 9-87 1-611

Pierson's Confectionery. THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method

of returning his thanks to the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally, for the liberal pationage extended to him for the last few months, and promises, if strict attention to pusiness and search strictes will ensure their custom, he will ticles will ensure their custom, he will be found trying to deserve it.

He would also inform the Public, that be has obtained the services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Confectioner just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnis

PARTIES AND WEDDINGS, as usual. with all the delleacies required on party occasions. His ICE CREAM SALOON is stilt open for the reception of Visitors, and every attention required will be paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor him with a call.

T. P. PIERSON. August 14, 1849.

FINE CIGARS,—Just received from Baltimore, another lot of those tine Plantation, Grenederus, Regalia and Star Principe Cigars. A very fine article at PIERNON'S CONFECTIONERY.

ROWLAND'S MILL & CROSS CUT SAWS. 1-4 DOZ. Rowland's superior Mill Saws; 12 doz.
Rowland's superior Cross Cut Saws; just received and for sale by
Sept. 11. TODD & CRIFTENDEN.

NAILS! NAILS!!
75 KEGS Nails, "Eagle Works," from 3d, to 20d;
20 kegs Fencing Nails, ed, and Ind; in store an for sale by [Sept. II.] TODD & CRITTEADEN.

TABLE CUTLERY TABLE CITLERY,

Nets best quality twory handled Knives and Forks,
fifty one pieces in each;
Si set Buck, Wood and Horn Handled Knives and
Forks, various qualities and prices; in store and for
sale by [Sept. 11.] TOTH & CRITTENDEN.

HAVANA SEGARS.

FIRST quality Havana Segars, assorted brands—"Ducal Crowns," "Monte Chris-"," and "Colorado Cannones;" in store at d for 'sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

LIQUORS, BRANDIES, WINES. &c. IIALF pipes superior Brandy, "Otard" 4 rac;"
2 half pipes J. J. Dupuy Brandy;
5 quarter casks Madeira Wine, assoried qualities;
5 quarter casks Sherry Wine, do. do;
1 quarter casks Port Wine, suitable for Medical purposes;
4 quarter casks "Wheelhigh Gin," prime article;
2 quarter casks pure old Irish Whiskey;
1 quarter cask pure old Jamaica Rum;
10 bbls, good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and
for sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENBEN.

BOTTLED WINES.

10 DOZ. "Cold Sherry," very delicate and light;
10 doz. South side Matteira, pure and muty;
25 doz. gennine "Chateau Margeau," Claret;
5 doz. pure old Post;
30 baskers Chauppaigne, assorted brands-Binninger's Mum." Brigham's Grane Le.f." "Combon Blue."
These Wines are of the very best quality-superior to any thing ever in this market, and will be sold low.
Sept. 11.

50 FLOFR!—MISSOFRI FLOFR.

150 do. best up country Family Flour. This is a strictly prime article, made expressly for lamily use, and much superior to any brand of Indiana or Obic Flourin store and for sale by TUID & CRITTENIEN.

Sent. 11

ugnr Handles, Rip, Pannel and Wood Saws, &c. Sept. 11, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

BACON-HAMS AND SHOULDERS.

500 STRICTLY prime Pork House Hams; 10,000 lbs. strictly prime Pork House Shoulders; i store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

MOLASS ES.

5 do. Sugar House do. do. do;
5 do. N. York Golden Syrup; in store and fo sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

CANDLES. STAR AND MOLLD, -50 boxes Star Candles. 10 lb. 20 lb. and 32 lb. boxes. in store, and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. Sept. 11, 1849. NEW ORLEANS STGAR, -20 hhds. strictly prime New Orleans Sugar, in store, and for sale by Sept. 11, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

No. 1, ROSIN SOAP .- 10 boxes Cornwall's No. sin Soap, just received and far a de by TODD & CRITTENDEN. Sept. 11. MEAL! MEAL! !-50 bushels Corn Meal, in store TODD & CRITTENDEN.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

DAGS best Eastern Rio Coffee;
do do. Government Java Coffee;
12 do. Maracaibo Coffee; in store and for sale by
Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Sept. 11.

DEMIJOHNS.

100 SMOOTH covered Demijohns, assorted from gal. to 5 galls.; just received and for sale by Sept. 11.

TODD & CRITTENDEX.

12 golb boxes superior quality Green Tea;
5 half chests superior quality Green Tea;
3 half chests superior quality Black Tea, in hall ound papers; in store and for sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

UTICA LIME.

50 BBLS, best quality of white Utica Lime, in excellent order; in store and for sale by Sept. 11.

1010 & CRITTENDEN.

20 BBLS. Double Refined Crushed Sugar;
10 do. do. Powdered Sugar;
15 boxes do. do. Loaf Sugar;
20 bbls. cheaper qualities of Loat Sugar—Just received, and for sale by

TODD & CRITTENDEN. Sept. 11, 18 9.

Straw! Straw!! WE shall want a large quantity of Straw for our next year's singeing operations, and would therefore thus early invite the Farmers residing within a range of 15 miles about Covington, to save their WHEAT and RVE STRAW for us during the coming harvest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed to take the Straw immediately off the ground, so as to secure a large supply before the commencement of the sea son.

Any Farmers wishing to dispose of their Straw will please apply personally or by letter to MILWARD & OLDERSHAW,

Pork Packers and Com. Alerchants, Covington, Ky,
June 19, 1849-871-6m. [ch M. & O.]

TOBACCO. UST received, another lot of that extra fine, sweet flavored, Buena Vista Tobacco. Also, one box sun cured, a very fine article, at PIERSON'S.

Dissolution of Partnership. THE partnership hertofore existing between the andersigned, in the Blacksmith business, was dissolv-Henry Samuel, in the Henry Samuel, in the Henry Samuel, will settle up the business of the late concern, and continue the business under his own name.

HENRY SAMUEL,
RICHARD BERRY.

Prankfort, Sept. 7, 1849.—883-2t

J. F. & B. F. Meek, MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS; CLOCKS; Time Pieces and Regulators, Frankfort Kentucky. May 8, 1849.—865tf

Price's Patent Texas Tonic.

Price's Patent Texas Tonic.

A NOTARIAL seal and certificate accompanying text by the companying for its use, at \$5 per bottle.—Dyspepsin.—One ounce gratis, to convince that 4 bottles will cure the worst case!—Chill and Fever—One ounce will generally cure, the first dose, without repeating the secondtime!—A storm of Chronic Headache or Asthma releved in 5 to 10 minutes!—For Abortion and Monthly Complaints of Women, unequalled!—Bowel Complaint relieved with I doses!—Constitution of the Bowels cured or soothingly relieved.

See the surpassing testimony accompanying the Medicine for sale. If true is five cents per dose high for such an article.

PROPRIETOR.

ENTRACTS FROM CERTIFICATES. DYSPEPTIC CASES.

J. R. Skiles, Bowlinggreen, Ky., One Bottle. Sin: I amin Louisville, the object of surprise to my intimate friends, not less to inyself; a long period of ill health, well known to them, and my sudden restoration, strikes them forcibly. Tell the proprietor if he makes me agent for the State of Kentucky, I can be of advantage to him. I am, &c.,

JAS, RUMSEY SKILES

Sire: After having labored tifteen years under an affection of the liver, constipation of the bowels, indigestion, and general debility, from the extraordinary relief I have experienced, I teel constrained to recommend your Texas Tonic to the public. I know of no language—the medicine will speak its own praise.

1. D. FULLER.

I have frequently used Price's Patent Texas Tonic, and believent to be a valuable medicine. I found it to act finely on the bowels, and, I think, on the livet also.

J. O. ANDREW.

II. R. W. Hill, Esq., of the house of Dick & Hill, N. O. Since I used your Tonic I have been entirely free from sick headache. I have known a half wine-glass full to cure a chill. Prepare me a demijohn for my planta-tlou.

R. K. W. HILL.

Thomas Eakins. Esq., N. () Sir: A negro woman of mine took a violent chill. I gave her one spoonfull; she was well the next day, and so remains!—I have used your Texas Toute in my fimily. We think very highly of it.

THOMAS EAKINS.

Dr. Win. M. Gwin, Washington City.

President Bascomb, Transylvaula University.

From Ex-Governor Runnels, of Mississippl. GALVESTON, December 29, 1846.

From Dr. Wm. B. Keene.

Fransylvania Place, La., March 31, 1246.

wants to try it.

RE PUBLICATION OF

The London Quarterly Review, The Edinburgh Review, The North Beltish Review, The Westminster Review, and Blackwomp's Edinburgh Magazine.

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ourly.
If Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT, & CO., 79 Fulton St., New-York, entrance in Gold st. March 13 1848.—857 Executors' Sale.

about 365 Acres of Land,

One of the very best Farms in Scott county, upon which is a good two story frame dwelling and all other necessary buildings in the yard, with a good barn, stables, corn houses, &c. The farm has an abundance of never failing spring and stock water; also, a good supply of timber and fuel. The personal property consists of 12 LIKELY NEGROES, Men. Women, Boys and Girls; one man a good Carpenter, Shoenafer, &c. all the stock of HORSES & CATTLE; Two Yoke Oxen, One Ox and Horse Cart, One House Wagon, One Burgy and Harness, Sheep, Hogs, and a Superior Jack, four years old. REFINED SUGAR from N. York and St. Louis.

> The Terms of Sale for the Land, will be divided into six equal payments, the one sixth part to be paid at the time of sale, the balance in five qual annual payments thereafter, without interest. The purchaser giving honds with approved security, with a lien upon the

For the personal property a credit of twelve months will be given on all sums of \$10 and upwards, under that sum cash in hand. Bonds with approved security will be required, and the terms of sale complied with

J. Driph, Auctioneer. Sept. 11, 1849-283-61. [ch. Geo. Her.]

J. Van Arsdale, S now receiving and opening, at the old stand lately occupied by J. L. MOORE, No. 14, Main St., large and well selected Stock of

Dress Goods for Ludies and Gen lemen.

Isaiah D. Fulier, Esq., Merchant, N. O.

Bishop Andrew, of the M. E. Church.

Dr. Win. M. Gwin, Washington City.

Sir: At the suggestion of the Hou, D. H. Lewis, who uses your Texas Tonic, being attacked with a violent cold and predisposition to Rheomatism the first time in my life. I commenced the use of your Tomic, which entirely relieved me of both. I have no hesitation in saying it is a valuable medicine. The fron. John C. Calhoun uses it as his only remedy if unwell. I believe it will be a valuable plantation medicine.

WM. M. GWIN.

I state with pleasure that your Texas Tonic has been sed in my jamily with decidedly fine effect.

II. B. BASCOLL.

Your Texa Tonic is the most a recable medicine I ave ever used to relieve the bowels, promoting their eristaltic motion. I have tried it in cases of Ague and Fever with success. The happy combination of neredients forming the Tourc will always mane its ucress.

**Texacalyzania Place La. March 31, 1886.

By Ar Sir. My health is much improved Von Texas Medicine has dene wonders for me. I wishyou to send met two or three bottles; there is one of my neighbors wants for first.

DARDWARE! HARDWARE!:

Our stock of Hardware, Building, House Furnishing and Farming, is extensive and thorough, and will be sold low. We have Plane from single and double; Agurs, short shank and concave; Locks of every kind; Agurs, short shank and concave; Locks of every kind; Strews of all sizes; Files, various kinds and sizes; Shovels and Tongs; Shovels; Spades; Hoes; Picks; Mattocks; Cleavers; Pitch Forks; Manure Forks; Trace and Hog Chains; Bell mettal and Porceloin Kettles, Stock and Die; Spoons, Tea and Talde; Hat Traps; Waffel Irous; Curry Combs; Ladles; Skinmers; Flesh Forks; Sieves; Tubs; Water Buckets; Paint Brushes; Forks; Sieves; Tubs; Water Buckets; Paint Brushes; Character, the views of the three great parties in the sold in the views of the three great parties in the views of the three great parties in the views of the three great parties in the views of the three parties in the sold in the parties in the views of the three parties in th

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.80 per annum, 5.00 ... 5.00 ..

gratis.

Enrly Copies.—Our late arrancements with the Biritish publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers here may portion of it can be re-printed in any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration that we may be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine

Something may therefore be gained by subscribing early.

VILL be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 18th day of October, 1849, at the late residence of Moses Thomson, declar, in scott county, two miles east of feorgetown, the entire estate, both real and personal, of said decedent, consisting of about

Also—the Crop on the Farm, consisting of Corn in the Shock, Hemp in the Stack, Wheat, Onts, Farming Uten-sils, Household and Kitchen Furmture, &c., &c.

before any property is removed.

H. C. GRAVES,
PRESLEY THOMAS,
Exegutors of Moses Thomas, dec'd
J. Driph, Auctioneer.

NEW AND CHEAP DRY GOODS.

Spring and Summer Goods,
Where he will take great pleasure in exhibiting them
to the lormer pations of the house, and the public generally. He deems it unnecessary to enumerate his articles, only stating that he has every variety of Goods
that are usually kept in Dry Goods Stores in the City of
Frankfort.

Don't fail to give him acall. Frankfort, April 17, 1849.—8021

John Prick, Esq:—Sir Having used myself, and in ny family, several bottles of "Price Patent Texas Ton c," and having experienced much benefit from it, I take pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable family medicine.

Respectfully.

H. G. RUNNELS.

From George Roblison, Esq., naticted with Constipution, Indigestion, &c.

GEORGE RORINSON,
B. F. JOHNSON, Agent,
Prankfest, Ky. BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The wite spread fance of these splendid Periodicals, renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand form acvoince of any works of a similar stamp new published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor, and lorbearance, not often found in works of a party haracter.